

Boldness has genius, power and magic

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

Leaves and Fruit.

berries are those found in the densest fo-

liage, and so with grapes and other fruits.

Yet the question is occasionally submitted

as to whether or not the leaves should be

removed from bunches of grapes, so that

their maturity might be hastened from ex-

posure to the sun. It has been advised as

a necessity, and it is a rule to do so in

some European vineyards. To all this it

may simply be said that the removal of

leaves never yet improved the quality of

fruit or hastened its healthy maturity. Ex-

posure to the sun will sometimes effect a

premature coloring in grapes, but the mere

although it indicates approaching ripeness.

The only true indication of a ripened bunch of grapes is when the shoot upon

which it is growing has turned brown and

hard. Pulling the leaves from figs, grapes,

or any other fruiting plants with a view

to assist in ripening their crops is a fatal

error, because it has the opposite effect .-

Where Americans can Learn

Hospitality.

Americans, even though we are as hos-

pitable as any nation on earth, might well

take a lesson from the Russians in regard

to the respect they pay a letter of intro-

duction. The English send word when

you can be received, and you pay each

other frosty formal calls and then are

asked to five-o'clock tea or some other

wildly exciting function of similar im-

portance. The French are great sticklers

for etiquette, but they are more sponta-

neous, and you are asked to dine at once.

After that it is your own fault if you are

not asked again. But in Russia it is dif-

ferent. I think the men must have ac-

companied my messenger home, and the

in the afternoon were actually waiting

for me when I returned from presenting

the last ones. In Moscow they came and

waited hours for my return-I was mor-

tified that there were not four of me to

respond to all the beauties of their friend-

ship, for hospitality in Russia includes even that.—Lilian Bell, in the Woman's

women to whom I presented letters early

Western Plowman.

oloring is not a sign of maturity,

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OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Sprain Liniment.

One quart best spirits of wine, 2 ounces of gum camphor, 2 ounces of castile soap, 1 ounce of pulverized cloves, ½ pint of entine, 7 large red pepper heads. Pulrize, mix and let stand in a warm place or sun for several days to extract the strength. Apply by bathing all painful

parts affected. P. S.-Rheumatism is cured by a poulthe common white bean .- J. H. & M. T. Neff, M. D., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sleep After Eating.

A derivation of blood from the brain to tomach takes place when the funcis of the brain are partly suspended by By so doing the brain gains new orth and meanwhile digestion proeds energetically, and soon both body mind are refreshed and energized. The lower animals always sleep after eating a full meal if given the chance to do so, and the human being is governed by he same physiological law. The stomach, nulated by its contents of a good dinstrives to carry on its marvelous hemistry of digestion, and demands an mple supply of blood for the purpose, obtains in greater quantities when e person sleeps. Among the dyspeptics, those inclined to dyspepsia and indigesthis knowledge of the demands of stomach after a good meal and pracof sleeping afterward should prove to one of the remedial measures of reef.-From "How to Live Longer," by Dr. Haves.

Daily Health Hints.

Are you anxious to live to be one huned years of age? If your ambition lies that direction, here, according to a phyician, is the outfit you require: The right parentage. You must have nts and grandparents who lived long. A body of medium size, fairly plump.

chest capacity is more important than height. A quick, springs, elastic step. A bright eye and clear color

A symmetrical head of medium size, set erect upon a firm neck. A regular, even circulation of the blood. You shouldn't be troubled by cold hands

Slow, inaudiole breathing, without nasal

elear voice, neither rough nor hoarse. A keen appetite, which is nevertheless sfied with a moderate quantity of food. Perfect digestion, shown by freedom headache, giddiness, heartburn, or such troubles .- Daily Mail.

Flesh for Food.

It was with surprise that I read the icle in the Fruit Grower, headed, "Why Hast Thou Killed Us?" I didn't know hat any one with sufficient intelligence to come an M. D. could be so much of a I surely hope the authors are bette

ersed in medical science than they are in ology, for if they are not their patients' ves are surely in danger. But they do not seem to distinguish between superior and inferior animals. Although they oted Scripture to prove their viewsnetimes using the same verse two or three times-yet every quotation was misied, and the construction and meaning atirely changed.

Quoting Gen. 1:29, yet overlooking Gen. :28. I refer them to Gen. 9:2, 3: "Every ving thing that liveth shall be meat for ou; even as the green herb have I given u all things." And again to Levit. 3, 9, 21, 22. I wish also to ask the fastidious M. D.'s what caused the wnfall of the human race? Eating sh, or eating fruit? They quote: "Thou not kill." Yet Moses slew the Egyptian and afterwards found favor with Did they never hear of the miracle loaves and fishes? Also, what was the feast for the prodigal son? Did they lot kill the fatted calf? And again, as fish as food I refer them to Ezek. 47:10, John 21:7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, In this last you find the Savior de-

nanding His disciples to bring Him fish Of course no one believes in torturing umb animals needlessly. But the above surely proves that some of them were in-

especially for food .- Mrs. S., Allen

Fruits for Summer Diet.

County, O.

It is necessary to health that a large rt of the diet in summer shall be both egetable and acid. Most of the vegetables ed as condiments are best used with vinegar, which in hot weather is ways particularly grateful to the palate. But the vinegar is the first product of fer-When nothing better can be it may and should be used. But the al acids of most summer fruits are to be preferred. Nature provides these ng the summer season, beginning with strawberry among fruits and with the arb plant among vegetables, whose dity is the sole reason for its popularity. strawberry beguiles us into eating it. n we smell its delicious aroma not a it is given of the acidity beneath it and which the first bite discloses. Currants and gooseberries are hardly less popular in the strawberry, and they have no a, showing that it is really the acid that we want. It is a fact that the most strawberries are always sure longkeep their popularity. The mild eacid berries, however good to eat out of hand, are inferior to the acid sorts for

The orange, lemon and lime are the prodlet of tropical climes, and they are much e acid than most fruits grown farther There is profound wisdom in this. perpetual summer prevails the works sluggishly, and it needs some inds of acids to set it to working again. natural acids of fruits are much the st for this purpose. In winter we learn habit of eating meats and fats of all

kinds, which in cold weather the extra amount of oxygen enables the stomach to digest. Oxygen is itself an acid. As the lessens in the air with warm weather, the system becomes less able to digest fatty foods, and men say truly that the liver is clogged. It is the liver which emulsifies the fats. The craving of the appetite for acids in some form indicates that this is what both stomach and liver crave to enable the latter to perform its work properly. Even quite fat pork can be eaten with relish if first covered with

vinegar, though the appetite otherwise would reject it. While vinegar may often be injurious, especially as much of it is now made from chemically produced acids, the natural acidity of fruits produces just as good effects in stimulating the liver, without any bad after results. Nor need we be confined to fruits that taste acid. All our Northern grown fruits, even when sweet, contain enough acids to make them beneficial. Very rich fruits contain much saccharine matter, which disguises their acidity. They are, however, not so easy to digest as the less highly flavored fruits, in which acid predominates. The Russet apple, for example, though called a sour apple, has a great deal of sweetness under the sour, which makes its cider rich. With so great varieties of fruits as can be always had in the markets, nobody should suffer from indigestion if inaction of the liver is the cause of the troume.-Ameri-

Just Simply Stop Breathing.

"It is a fact not generally known that if a person holds his breath wasps and bees may be handled with impunity. The skin practically becomes a coat of mail against which the insects vainly drive their stings. The moment a particle of air escapes from the lungs the stings will pene trate. In explanation of this curious fact, a well-known physician advances the theory that holding the breath partially closes the pores of the skin, and thus leaves no opening for attack. This interstatement explains and enhances the value of a practice I have followed for the prevention of colds. For many occupation took me to crowded political and labor meetings, generally held in rooms destitute of any means of ventilation. The heat was intense, the air fetid and poisonous. I have left such meetings bathed in perspiration and plunged into the chill air of a winter's night, thereby running the risk of catching the severest cold. Yet, strange to say, I enjoyed a singular immunity from such aggravating ailments. At the first touch of cold air I took a deep inspiration, and then held my breath for half a minute, in the meantime walking as fast as I could. During that half minute the pores

of the skin were closed against the chillconsiderably cooled, and he risk of a chill public speakers, vocalists, entertainers, tractive. and those who are obliged to frequent unduly heated rooms. In my own case the practice never failed, and although I fully believe in its value, I never understood the reason of it until a learned scientist came forward with the remarkable theory that while holding the breath the skin could be maintained impenetrable to the

sting of a bee." Holding the breath to avoid colds has been practiced, I think, by many persons with good results. What is nearly or quite as good, when emerging from an overheated room into the cold, crisp atmosphere of winter, is to close the mouth for a few moments and breathe through the nostrils, as the air thereby becomes partially warmed before coming in con-

tact with the lungs. If holding the breath is a sure preventve of bee-stings, every beekeeper should be acquainted with the fact. Suppose you try it this spring .- American Bee Journal.

Hygienic Value of the Sun's Rays

A California doctor has this to say of the curative value of the sun's rays: It is astonishing how few people there are who properly estimate the hygienic value of the sun's rays. A valuable lesson on this point may be learned by observing the lower animals, none of whom ever neglect an opportunity to bask in the sun. And the nearer man approaches to his primitive condition the more he is inclined to follow the example of the animals. It is a natural instinct, which civilization has partially destroyed in the human race. The effect of sunshine is not merely thermal, its rays have chemical and electric functions. It is more than possible that sunshine produces vibrations and changes of particles in the deeper tissues of the body as effective as those of electricity. Many know by experience that the relief it affords to wearing pain, neuralgic and inflammatory, is more effective and lasting than that of any application whatever. Those who have face ache should prove it for themselves, sitting in a sunny window, where the warmth falls full on the cheek. For nervous debility and insomnia, the treatment of all others is rest in sunshine. There is no tonic like it, provided the good effects are not neutralized by ill feeding. To restore a withered arm, a palsied rheumatic limb, or to bring a case of nervous prostration up speedily, a most efficient part of the treatment would be to expose the limb or the person as many hours to direct sunlight as the day would afford. With weak lungs, let the sun fall full on the chest for hours. If internal humor or ulceration is suspected, let the sun burn through the bare skin, directly on the point of disease, for hours daily. There will be no doubt left in the mind that there is a curative power in the chemical rays of the sun. For the chilliness which causes blue hands and bad color, resort to the sun-let it almost blister the skin, and the circulation will answer the attraction. It is a finer stimulus than wine, electricity or massage, and we are on the verge of great therapeutic

Just to Each.

tivator.

discoveries concerning it .- American Cul-

Mrs. Yeast-I never saw anyone get away with pigs' feet like my husband. Mrs. Crimsoabeak—Unless it was the pig himself.—Yonkers Statesman

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1899.

A Sensible Health Fad.

Women have begun to understand that health as well as wealth trends upon the footsteps of outdoor work. Several brokendown society leaders in a certain Western town have had the courage to persist in a half-day's garden work regularly for a stated period. The result is very much more in their favor than they had dared to imagine. Improved circulation, rest and digestion have thrown themselves in the balance against disordered nerves, sleepless nights and the hollow eyes and worn face attendant upon prolonged social dissipations, and nature has inserted her immortal rights before the paints and lotions and powders, the paraphernalia of the toilet-table. The rosy health and wholesome strength of the average Englishwoman is the outcome of her outdoor life and exercise.—Annetta Halliday-Antona, in the Woman's Home Companion.

Fresh and Beautiful.

Never wash the face immediately after exercising in the sun. The action of water on the burned skin increases the inflammation, thus injuring the texture. If must be used because of soil or where there is no cold cream on hand, have it heated, as cold water on heated skin closes the pores and impedes the circulation, a combination which may result in pimples and blackheads.

The face should be washed regularly before going to bed, to remove the dust and possible germs that may have accumulated during the day. Use pure olive oil soap, warm water and a Turkish toweling washcloth. Rub the skin briskly, rinse with soapless water, dry and massage two or three minutes with cold cream that is absolutely pure.

Women with sensitive skins should never wash the face just before going out in the sun, as it renders the skin more liable to tan and sunburn.

If the skin chaps readily, rub the face with the least particle of cold cream before going out in the wind. To prevent a greasy appearance, powder slightly with talcum powder.

It is exceedingly bad taste to go about with an oily skin, which renders the nose and forehead conspicuous and shiny. oily skin should be bathed at night in hot water and dusted several times a day with talcum powder. The idea that it is "wicked" to use a harmless powder on the face is the veriest nonsense. It is exceedingly bad form not to use it if the skin is

Pure talcum powder does not injure the skin. On the contrary, it is distinctly ing atmosphere, and by the time the lungs beneficial. It does not remain on the face called for reinvigoration, the body had and serve as a cosmetic, but merely absorbs the moisture and drops off, leaving was over. I recommended the practice to the complexion clear, wholesome and at A promiscuous use of ordinary cosmetic

> powders is much to be deprecated. They almost invariably contain white lead, which is very injurious to the skin. They do not absorb moisture, but remain on the skin and clog the pores. If talcum powder cannot be obtained

ordinary shaving magnesia will answer the purpose, as it is equally harmless and does not adhere to the skin

A beautiful skin depends largely upon proper digestion; hence the woman who s studying to preserve or to improve her complexion will make a point of keeping her stomach, bowels and liver in fine working order .- Demorest's Magazine.

Praise of The Apple.

The old Scandinavians believed that the gods subsisted wholly upon apples, and that it was through the peculiar properties communicated by this queen of fruits that they acquired the wisdom which they im parted to men.

The acids of apples are exceedingly use ful through their stimulating influence upon the kidneys, whereby poisons are removed from the body, and the blood and tissues purified. The acids of apples are all highly useful as a means of disinfect ing the stomach, since the ordinary germs that grow in the stomach, producing biliousness, headache, and other troubles, will not grow in fruit-juice or fruit-pulp.-Editorial in Good Health.

A Fortune in Buttons.

The first maker of covered buttons was Mrs. Samuel Williston, of East Hampton. Mass. In early life her husband prepared for the ministry, but, his eyesight failing. he was compelled to give up all study and support himself. He opened a general country store, and his wife gave a great deal of attention to a notion counter. winter day, in 1826, she was sorting her stock, when it suddenly occurred to her to cover some of the wooden buttons, then in general use, with cloth. They attracted much attention among the customers of the little ship, and were finally known to all the neighboring towns, and became very popular. Williston and his wife contrived machinery to do the work, the first ever employed in America. An immense manufactory sprang up, and made half the covered buttons of the world, and Williston died worth several millions. And the source of all this wealth originated with a bright New England woman.-Harper's Bazar.

Pollen Exhaustion.

Pollen exhaustion is the great source of the unfruitfulness of the strawberry all through the country. The seeds ar eggs of the plant (so to speak) and all fruit grows a receptacle for the seeds to grow in, and if the seeds are not fertilized no pulp (or fruit) will develop; or, if the pollen lacks potency, no process of cultivation will cause the plants to produce large. luscious fruit. You can increase the foliage and raise large numbers of runners, but when it comes to bearing fruit the impotency manifests itself, and the plant remains wholly or partly barren.
You see them white with bloom, mak ing a great show of flowers, but when the harvest comes there are no berries. The

plants to pollenize so many blossoms, and of those pollenized the potency is so low the fruit could not fully develop. All the fruit buds of the strawberry are formed in the fell of the strawberry are formed by the fell of the strawberry are formed in the strawberry are strawberry are

HOME COMPANION.

in the fall and are ready to burst into bloom as soon as warm weather appears in the spring, hence the necessity of se-curing good, strong plants that have not been fruited into impotency. If your bed is impotent, the foliage will show the weakness and be pale, and fall an easy victim to rusts and other fungi which the plant, strong in fruiting vigor, would readily resist. The trouble is, some dealers sell plants from an old or wornout bed .- Epitomist.

The Farmer's Wood Pile.

Many farmers do not seem to realize the conomy of having their firewood in readiness for the busy season. Where wood is used it is not only a convenience but an actual necessity to have a year's supply of stove wood prepared each winter, when the work on the farm is less pressing. How to Treat the Skin to Keep it Drags may be drawn from the woods. Two men, or a man and a boy, with a crosscut saw, can soon convert them into stove wood lengths, which, when split and thrown into a pile, or what is still better, corded away under shelter, will give you plenty of excellent, well seasoned firewood, a good return spent for your time in preparing it.

It is a pretty sure indication that a man is a wide-awake, energetic farmer when you see him hustling around in the winter to get his supply of firewood ready for the more busy times. It is an extravagance, a waste of valuable time, when the spring and summer work is hurrying, to be under the necessity of getting firewood. Perhaps the teams must wait for you to do so, or maybe after a long, hard day's work you must finish up by cutting a few armfuls of firewood. J. M. Jones, in American Agriculturist.

-Recent descriptions of the great lake of liquid asphaltum, or bitumen, in the island of Trinidad, show that notwithstanding the enormous quantity of the substance removed each year, the supply is undiminished. The lake covers about 100 acres and is higher in the middle than at the edges. Near the centre the black pitch is semi-liquid, but toward the sides a crust, intersected with fissures, covers the surface, and on this crust a man can walk, although when he stands for a time the crust gradually sinks around him, forming a kind of basin some yards across. Between 80,000 and 90,000 tons of asphal-

tum are removed from the lake annually.

Near Wiederman's, Texas, is an abandoned well, about sixty feet thep, and nous in the neighborhood for its musical powers. In fine weather, particularly with westerly wind, it gives forth a sound dying away by turns. When a heavy northerly wind is blowing, the water rises within a few feet of the top, and strange oises, which some persons think resemble moans, issue from the old well. An attempt to fill up the well a few years ago failed, apparently because of the existence of a subterranean cavity, which swallowed up the dirt as fast as it was dumped in.

From a paper read by John Clarkson at an in An old horticulturist said at one time that a good time to prune a tree was when you had a sharp knife. It may be said that a good time to draw out manure is when you have time and a clear field; but while this may be a good time, there is a better one. In my opinion the winter season is the proper time to draw manure as there is more leisure then, and besides, the teams require exercise. Spread the manure evenly on the surface of the soil and, if the land has been previously ploughed, work it in at seed time by the use of a disc harrow or some similar implement. If not ploughed, the manure act ing as a mulch will keep the soil moist and in good condition for ploughing at any time. Manure thus applied not only doe not waste to any great extent, but by keeping the soil loose and friable makes the preparation of a good seed bed an easy task, and by letting loose a large percentage of the plant food contained in the soil and making it available for immediate use, a much larger yield is secured.

Prof. W. J. Green thought the finest crops of plums ever grown in the State had been produced at Grand Rapids this year in an orchard of 1,200 trees occupying four acres of ground. It was owned by a commercial traveler, and the man in charge had orders to cultivate after every rain and at other times when there was nothing else to do. The orchard was cultivated 42 times. Some interesting photographs of baskets of peaches, thinned, and unthinned, were shown. Those thinned to one specimen in four inches of bough gave 87 specimens per half bushel, while the unthinned had 190. The former were worth \$1.50 per bushel; the latter were un salable, being too small and poorly colored. Some trees thinned by spring pruning before leafing out gave almost the same percentage over those not trimmed. and the photographs were very similar. Plum-rot was very bad this year, but only 33 per cent. dropped from sprayed trees. while 84 per cent. dropped from those not sprayed. Leaving every third tree unsprayed each year contaminated those sprayed, and the percentage of rot was greater than it would have been could all of the trees have been treated. Spraying for peach-rot and scab showed about the same per cent. of victory over the diseases. He thought Abundance and Bur bank plums would be a permanent addition to our fruit list, and probably some others of the Japan list; but it would be useless to plant any Japan variety in lo-calities where early bloom was liable to e destroyed by late frosts, all the species being early bloomers, some blooming two weeks earlier than native and European

Strawberry Salad.-Select large, firm berries, wash if gritty and dry well. Then remove the hulls and slice, or quarter if very large. Arrange about two tablespoonfuls in crisp yellow lettuce cups, filling the interstices with thick whipped cream, sweetened slightly if the berries are very tart, and put a spoonful of thick mayonnaise on top.-American Kitcher trouble is there were not enough fertile Magazine.

The Vain Chipmunk.

A gay young chipmunk sat on a rail, Eating a nut and switching his tail With a saucy, impudent air. With keen, bright eye and perked up ear, He said to a fox who then drew near, "Come and catch me now if you dare!"

Now, the fox was old and passing sly;
He knew the chipmunk was quick and spry
And could whisk away if he chose.
So he said, with a bow and smile polite:
"How well you look this beautiful night,
And how sleek and bright are your
clothes!
Your brown striped coat and your curly tall
Are sure to make other chipmunks pale
And hide them afar from sight.
No doubt your beauties I don't see clear—
Alas, alas, if you'd only come near,
For my eyes are nearsighted quite!"

Whereupon the poor chipmunk, vain with praise.

Jumped quickly down to let the fox gaze Upon his beautiful tail.

A grab and a squeal! The fox on the ground Seized the chipmunk with one great bound—And this is the end of the tale.

—Mansfield Townsend, Credit Lost.

Sugar Beets and Fertilizers.

Now that the sugar beet industry has received such impetus and the growing of sugar beets has become quite general and widely distributed, new problems arise on the question of the proper amount and the proper kind of fertilizers to be used for producing a profitable crop. This problem s not one of easy solution to the average farmer who contracts to grow a certain acreage of beets, and no general rule for guidance can be laid dwn owing to the wide distribution of the crop, embracing as it does a great variety of soils and conditions. Experience in European beet growing centers teaches that soluble conentrated manures are the more desirable; that the ordinary stable and barnyard manures are not nearly so desirable as the so-called commercial fertilizers. Complete and entire success, then, pre-supposes the use of some form of concentrated manure. The three active fertilizing elements-

and those which exist in all soils in greater or less degree-are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The two latter are of most common occurrence and exist in the soil in greatest quantity. If there is any deficiency in fertilizing element it is most likely to be in nitrogen. Of all fertilizing elements none are so necessary to vegetable growth as nitrogen. This is especially true of sugar beets, which require a more than usual amount of nitrogenous food. Another reason why nitrogen is so necessary in beet culture is that they, of all plants or vegetables, show a preference for nitric acid as a nitrogenous food.

These things being true, then the farmer is brought to the consideration of a proper and fruitful source of nitrogen. Ordinary and fruitful source of nitrogen. they, in a majority of cases, show upon language like a native." analysis a very small percentage of nitrogen. The so-called complete fertilizers will of France?" like that of an Aeolian harp, swelling and not answer for the same reason. Manufacturers of fertilizers use just as nitrogen as possible for the reason that it is the most expensive of all fertilizer elements. Then, too, the small percentage of nitrogen contained in ordinary mercial fertilizers may not be available as food for beets.

The cheapest, most active, and mos available form of nitrogen is nitrate of soda. It must not be understood that this s a complete fertilizer in and of itself, but should be applied always in combina tion with phosphoric acid and potash While it will improve any crop to which it is applied, it is very nearly indispensable in the profitable growth of sugar beets.

Nebraska Fruit Report.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Traveling some 800 miles during the past ten days, through eastern, central and western Nebraska, I have been able to closely observe the effects of the recent hard winter. The unprecedentedly cold wave of February, 1899, ranging from 25 to 35 degrees below zero in central and eastern Nebraska, to as low as 47 degrees below (official) was, of course, very trying to varieties of trees which had been selected and planted in the expectation that they would never be called upon to endure more than 30 degrees below, and that only for a day or two. The continued low rate of temperature in February last-ing for a couple of weeks or more, proved to be very trying to varieties adapted to less degree of cold. Prior to 1899, it had been thought that the winter temperature of the western portion of the State was really milder than that of the eastern portion. The greater amount of sunshine and the aridity of the air led people to believe that they were really in a milder climate than in the eastern portion of the State. Hence people planted with confidence varieties which had been proven well adapted to southeastern Nebraska, but which were being first attempted in the higher elevations of the western portion of the State. Varieties of apple like the Missouri Pippin suffered severely, and others, half hardy varieties, which had been planted because of their known fruitfulness, suffered seriously. The heaviest seemed to be among two classes of cultivators: First, the very careful cultivator, who had an idea that drouth was his worst difficulty, and who cultivated with extreme care, and frequently watered his into the fall, to be absolutely certain in his own mind that they did not suffer from drouth, overdid the work.

The trees were not ripe and were still carrying a green foliage when the first wave of winter struck them. Most of these trees show serious damage. The branches are killed. Usually some sprouts are coming from the trunks and the base of the upper limbs. Sometimes shoots are sprouting from just above the ground. Many men believing that their orchards are completely ruined, are neglecting them, thinking that their injuries are beyond hope. We have noticed that a man may be very weak, and sick almost unto death, and yet, with skillful nursing and proper care, e may ultimately recover and be a strong and vigorous man, capable of doing full work. The soil of Nebraska is very fertile, nature is kind. She always endeavors to repair her losses, and if assisted by frequent and vigorous cultivation, very many of those damaged trees will recover, and in three years' time will be found in a vig-orous condition. The proper thing to do is to cut back these damaged tops and give vigorous and frequent cultivation. If the orchards are on irrigable land, use a suf-

ficient amount of water in addition to frequent cultivation. Under such treatment, the trees should put out new shoots, pos-We are asked if it hastens the ripening sibly shoots with considerable vigor. of fruit to remove the leaves about it. It is known that the best flavored, best colored, Alnot remove any of these this season. low all possible leaf surface, which means and finest specimens of fruit are those new wood on the trunk. It means that which have ripened on plants having an the dead cells in the trunk will be coated abundance of healthy foliage, where the ruit could be entirely screened and shaded by the leaves. The finest straw-

with new and healthy wood, and that in two or three years these layers of new wood will be thick enough and strong enough to give reasonable vigor to the The shock which the tree has sustained may bring it into bearing more quickly, but it is quite likely to live very many years. Next year, thin out the shoots showing the growth of the tree, into a reasonable number of branches, making a good and full head. Leaving on all the leaf surface this year, assists in the re-

covery and development of full vigor in

The other class of planter who suffered most severely was the one who did not give nearly enough care. From neglect, weeds and lack of culture, the ground was very dry when winter set in. A cold and very dry winter is very trying to such orchards. Those who fared best are those who adopted a middle course, cultivating frequently and with care until the first of August, not using any water from irrigation later than the middle of July, allowing the wood to ripen before severe

Several things are to be considered fol lowing a loss like this. The serious damage to trees already planted and the cutting them back, gives the planter who starts in soon after, a more nearly even chance to overtake the planter who planted years ago, in securing a market for his fruit. Nebraska is filled up with sanguine, hopeful people. We are confident that the most of them, after a period of regret for the damage to their orchards, will' endeavor to make the most of their orchards and plantations, give them suitable care, and quite likely plant additional orchards and vinevards.

In the central and eastern portion of the State, we shall have an abundant crop of apples and our leading growers are predicting low prices for them. Vineyards which were probably protected for winter, are fruiting well, there is an abundant crop of strawberries, the cherries are doing well, pears are about as usual, and the outlook for fruit in Nebraska in the current season is far in advance of the previous year. -E. F. Stephens.

Note.-We hear of no injury where thernometer went no lower than 10 degrees below zero.-Editor.

The Phunnygraphone.

"When I went over to France I couldn't "Did he say you spoke it like a native "N--no."-Chicago Tribune.

Not in a Trifling Mood.

Mrs. Tilford, of Sorosis:-It must have taken Daniel Webster a long time to compile the dictionary; don't you think so? Tilford-Daniel? You mean Noah, don't Mrs. Tilford (tartly)-Now, don't be silly. Noah built the ark.-Brooklyn Life.

An Awful Threat.

Jones-Are you going to pay me that account? Smith-Not just yet. Jones-If you don't I'll tell all your

Protect the Soil

Home Companion.

It is always a loss to leave soil maked through the winter, especially if the sur-face soil is friable. Unless snow comes as covering, much of it will be blown into adjoining fields. Often when snow comes it will be wind swept into banks behind on its leeward side, and so soon as the banks are formed the snow will be darkened by clouds of fine dust, which is deposited on its surface. This windblown soil is always extremely rich, as is shown by the quicker growth and darker green of the grass that grows up after the bank has melted in spring. Always the land on the leeside of fields that have been much and long plowed is richer near the fence on the leeward side than it is nearer the center of the field. For this reason, when plowing, turn the furrows as much as possible from the fences towards the center of the field. Doubtless there is much blowing of surface dirt in summer showers, though it is not so plain to the creditors that you paid me!-Brooklyn sight as it is when the dark rim lies on top of a white bank of snow .- Ex



Make Wrong Livers Right.



OURPOULTRY DEPARTMENT

She Raises Chickens.

Mrs. F. W. Snow, of San Jose, has fully Illustrated, according to the San Francisco Call, that poultry raising is a suitable and profitable business for women, especially in a country where the climate is as mild as it is in California.

Mrs. Snow has one of the finest and largest poultry farms in the State. Having been in the business for the last fifteen years, she has had experience in raising all kinds of chickens, and among her fowls are numbered the finest specimens of all varieties. During the State fair, held annually at Sacramento, Mrs. Snow has always been one of the chief exhibitors and has carried off all of the finest medals and premiums. She also exhibits at all the poultry shows held occasionally in the larger cities, and is an authority upon diseases of fowls. Each year Mrs. Snow derives a handsome income from her work.

What the Poultry Did.

Waldo F. Brown writes to the Country Gentleman that he expected quite a falling off in his farm receipts last year, but was gratified to find they are fully up to the average of the last ten years, and over one-fifth of our cash income has been from the poultry yard. I started, says he, the first of January with 120 hens, and 6 ducks, and my book shows sales of eggs \$78.80; of ducks, \$41; duck eggs for hatching \$5, and a small amount of poultry sold, making an aggregate of \$127.95. This estimate does not include eggs or poultry used in the family, or increase of stock; and we have on hand of early pullets about 60, and 40 ducks in excess of the stock we started with. While I have not kept an accurate account of the cost of food, I believe that the poultry products used in the family and the extra stock now on hand would go far towards paying the cost of keeping, and that if we add to this the it would leave us \$100.00 net profit. I shall sell within the next two months old hens and surplus cockerels to reduce my stock of hens to 100, and shall have a few drakes to sell and expect to start in the coming season with 40 laying ducks and 100 laying hens, and with the experience I have had this year with grow ing and marketing, I hope to make a much better showing next year.

Cheap Lands and Poultry.

On all lands there is a growth of some thing, and among the different kinds of barnyard fowls there are some that will find a portion of their food from the voluntary growth. The turkey is an active for ager, and industriously works over a large area, consuming not only insects but a great many grasses and seeds. Ducks and geese prefer to seek the young and tender herbage, not excepting weeds. If a piece of land is idle, and is unsuitable for large ock, it will pay to put it to use, and thus When poultry houses are built sufficiently far apart to allow room for a flock of fifty hens, they will need little or no attention in summer, the feed given deding on the vegetable growth upon the and. If it is covered with green food, even if of weeds, the hens will not be slow in finding all they desire. If the growth is scanty, then a mess of meat and bone at night will be all the help they may need. should be used on poor and unprofitable land, especially in sections where there are always good markets and fair prices obtained the whole year, and it is better to keep geese, ducks, turkeys and hens than to depend only on one sind. If good land is used, then the circumstances governing other matters on the farm must be considered, but the object is to call attention to the utilization of waste land, poultry offering better opportunities for affording a profit than even sheep, as the hens give returns every day in the year. The farmers must at some time realize the fact that poultry should not be a side business on the farm, but be taken up as one of the most important, and when they begin to do so they will learn how to manage better and how to make land pay that has never paid before.-Poultry Keeper. Farmer.

How to Feed and Care for Chicks

From the time the chick breaks the shell till it dies of old age, is marketed or made into pie, it requires a certain amount of care and attention on the part of the owner. During the first four weeks of its life it requires rather more attention than at any other stage, as it seems that upon its growth and development, during this period, the future welfare and profitableness of the chick will mainly depend.

Chicks that do not thrive well the first few weeks of their lives seldom make fine or profitable specimens at maturity. When chicks are hatching it is well to keep close watch that none die in the shells the shells are pipped. The that chicks helped from shell are not hardy is erroneous. Take the pipped eggs, place in water heated to 103 degrees, and watch until the chick chirrups loudly and struggles at the same time, then return it to the nest, or, better still, place in an incubator, if you have one running, when generally, the chick will get out without more attention. If not out at the end of an hour remove the shell and wrap the chick in flannel and keep it warm by the fire or place in incubator.

When the hatch is ended dust the hen with insect powder, remove her from the nest to the brood coop, which should be so placed as to be protected from north and west winds. Early in the season the coop should be placed in some building where the chicks can go out and in at will. When only a clutch or two are brought off in March they can be kept in the feeding room of the barn, in the coal house, tool house, or any place where they will be completely sheltered from the wind and able to bask in the sunlight and with ac-

cess to the outside world. After April 1st remove to brood coops. We make our coops two feet, eight inches wide, four feet long, three feet high in front and two feet in rear. We have bottoms in our coops, and keep them about two inches off the ground. We use an insido coop, fourteen inches deep and twenty-eight inches long, divided for two hens, and give each hen fifteen chicks. Our coops are weather proof. By the time the hen weans her chicks the inner coop removed, and after the sexes are separated there will be ample room for the remaining chicks until removed to

winter quarters. Our chicks were in the brood coops when that great blizzard swept over the country the 20th of last November, and would have remained ther ndefinitely had the weather continued fine. Having properly cooped the chicks the next item to be considered is the bill of

Some people are in such a hurry to have their chicks grow to broiler size that they begin stuffing them with any and every thing they will eat, and usually end by losing the majority of the flock by indi-gestion or bowel trouble. Then they will look wise and talk about cholera, damp weather, etc., when the trouble really was too rich food fed too early in life.

We have read of and tried a great many lifferent ways to feed small chicks, but have never tried anything that was better than that food which is within the reach of all and is called bolted corn meal. In all our experience we have had the be results from feeding this exclusively the first week. Feed every two hours the first two weeks, and be sure they eat up all the feed every time. After the first week feed all the meal they will eat, then give potato with morning and noon meal and heese made from clabbered milk at night. At the end of two weeks coarse, unboited meal may be fed, and a small quantity of shorts mixed with it. If the feed at night is scalded now and the cheese mixed with it the chicks will eat more of it and grow

correspondingly. Watch them very closely at all times when changing their feed, and if the down around vent becomes the least bit foul feed nothing but meal until apparently well. If any chick begins to droop and more around examine for big, gray lice on its head. If no ice are found better remove at once from the clutch, and also remove the entire clutch such a distance from the other chicks that they will not get together, for diarrhoea and indigestion are very tagious diseases and spread very rapidly with generally fatal results among young chicks. We remember losing two or three hundred once in two or three days from hese diseases.

Keep all utensils used in feeding and vatering the chicks clean. Be careful that the water troughs are not so arranged that the chicks can get wet. While water in the interior is doubtless beneficial, when applied to the exterior it is vastly detrinental.

After the chicks are two weeks old the hens may be given their liberty after the dew is off in the morning, but be sure they are shut in at night. Close up the brood coop every night so that no preda tory animals can get at the young chicks. and then get right out again in the mornng before the sun is up and open them. Feed the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, and if you do not overdo the work you can just see them grow.-U. Grant Davidson, in Iowa Home-

Poultry for Profit.

There are very few farmers who realize how much money comes from the poultry and eggs that are produced on the farm. If they study the matter up they will find that the hens in the barnyard pay more for the food they consume than almost any thing else, in fact, except the indispensable orse, whose value is hard to compute, be ing so much depended upon, says a writer Poultry Tribune. The farmer can keep a hen for less than 50 cents per year. This has been proven time and again and it is a poor sort of hen that will not roduce ten dozen eggs a year. The average price is about ten cents a dozen. Allowing the cost of keeping is 50 cents and that eggs average but ten cents a dozen the year through, it will be seen the income is 100 per cent. on the investment compel it to return at least the interest on of keep. If he keeps his poultry as he should the average price will be nearer twenty cents a dozen than ten cents, for he will get eggs in the winter when prices are high. With all the increase in the products of the poultry yards of the country there has never been a year when we did not import eggs, and this importation has not fallen off, except as the tariff affected it and the tariff of five cents did not cut off importation entirely. The United States is fast becoming a nation of poultry and eggs eaters because the wholesomeness of poultry and the cheapness of eggs as compared with meats are becoming better under stood all the time and the result is that the demand for poultry and eggs grows nearly as fast as the supply is increased and the average rises slowly year by year. No one need hesitate about going into the business of raising poultry from any fear that there will be an oversupply. A low price always meets an increased demand, and this fosters an appetite for eggs and poultry, which is satisfied when eggs go up again, and the business keeps on growing. It will keep on indefinitely, for poultry can and will be kept with good profit when the country is much more thickly populated than it is at present .- Practical

The Chicago Poultry Show

was one of the grandest exhibitions of the kind ever held in the West.

Here were arrayed the latest improved incubators from the leading manufacturers and the best contrivances manufactured for carrying on the poultry industry suc-

The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., went to this show fully expecting the other incubator companies would meet them in an honest comparison of merit, and for once decide this point, namely: which company makes the best

The Reliable Incubator Co. showed their willingness to prove they are making just such a machine as they claim, for they came to this show fully prepared to demonstrate their incubator would hatch a greater number of chickens from a given number of fertile eggs, than any other machine manufactured.



At this show the Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co. was not only awarded first

prize, but a \$25.00 gold medal. That the Reliable Incubator profited by their winnings there, is plainly shown when one stops to consider that their sales this season have been more than double those of any previous season

They have just completed a 100,000 editerested, on receipt of a postal card bearng name and address of sender.

Brooder Co., Quincy, Ills., and tell them you saw their advertisement in GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

The only ambition worthy of an immoreal soul is the ambition to realize the The only ambition worthy of an immoral soul is the ambition to realize the purpose of God concerning us.—Rev. Howeld a soul is the ambition to realize the summer time the entire flock laid enough eggs to keep the basket moderately full,

Hen With a Wooden Leg.

Frank Bruelheide, of 101 Roscoe Boule vard, writes an interesting letter about a en with a wooden leg.

He says that about two years ago he and his brother were visiting on his uncle's farm, near Pittsburg, Pa. One morning a small chicken fluttered in the way of team of horses and one of its legs was trampled off. Frank's brother took good care of the chicken, and when the wound was healed he made a wooden leg out of a bit of hollow wood and tightened it on the stump. At first the chicken didn't know how to use the new leg, but as it grew larger and older and wiser it hopped about quite as easily as if its legs both real. Frank says that it was a curious sight to see the chicken scratch itself with its wooden leg.-Brooklyn Eagle.

A Plea for the Old Hens.

I have seen poultry growers recom selling off the old hens in June, but my ex perience this year proved that it is largely profitable to keep them through the entire mer. We sold large quantities of egg in February, March and April, and then used so many of our hens for hatching ducks and chickens that the sales were considerably diminished until the middle of June. I kent no record of eggs produce or sold until the later date, and have taker no account of eggs used in the family; but in the four months, June 15 to October 16 inclusive, I sold 307 dozens of eggs. Thes eggs were sold at two cents above the market price, to a single customer-none o them at less than 10 cents per dozen, and the last month at from 12 to 15 cents. bringing \$32. As this is more money than the entire lot of hens that produced the eggs would have brought in June, and the cost of keeping these hens, at the present low price of food, was scarcely one of what the eggs brought, it will be seen that the hens were kept at a large profit and will sell now, probably, at th price that they would have brought in June. We always lose a few hens during the hot weather, occasionally kill one for family use and sell a few to neighbors to accommodate them; so that at the date mentioned (June 15) our flock was reduced considerably fewer than one hundred .-Southern Farmer.

The Australian Method with Eggs.

The season of the abundance of eggs is approaching. The following method canning eggs in warm cans is said to be successful. The vessels in which the eggs are to be placed are glass jars, with pat ent stoppers, vulcanized India-rubber joints making them perfectly air-tight. As soon as the eggs have been collected the jars are stood in hot water for some time and left until the air in them has become thoroughly warm and rarefied. The jars having been heated, the eggs are wrappe up in paper to prevent them knocking to gether and placed in warm receptacles, their pointed ends being uppermost. The jars are immediately closed up, and then, and not until then, are removed from the hot water. It is said that if this process is skillfully carried out the eggs will be as fit for the breakfast-table several months after they were put in the jars as they were the day they were laid. The great of success in carrying out this method is no doubt to thoroughly heat the air in the jars. The eggs will stand a better chance of keeping if the paper they are packed in is previously baked and used warm. Patent stoppered jars are not absolutely necessary, any stopper answering which effectually excludes the air. We give any guarantee of from experience. L. M. S., who desires the "Australian method of preserving eggs." The cans of eggs should be allowed to become perfectly cold after they are sealed up, and set away in a cold place, after first wrapping each can in paper to exclude the light. It is not to be supposed they will keep an in-

definite time.-N. Y. Tribune. Animal Food for Poultry.

That it is desirable to feed poultry animal matter in some form has been long taught by scientific feeders; but the great itility of such feeds has probably never been so plainly shown as in experiments recently made by the station at Geneva I'wo rations were compounded, each of foods in ordinary use, approximately equal in nutritive value, but in one the protein, hitrogenous material, was supplied wholly from grains with some skim milk while in the other about two-fifths of the protein came from dried blood, animal meal and fresh bone. Upon these rations the station fed two lots of chicks until they were about five months old, one lot starting at birth and the other at six weeks of age, one pen in each lot receiving the grain tion. With each lot the meat-fed birds grew faster, reached maturity earlier, ate less food for each pound of gain and produced a pound of gain at less cost. Pullets among the meat-fed birds also began laying four weeks earlier than any among those receiving only vegetable foods. With cockerels fed the contrasted rations the differences in favor of the animal meat were quite marked during the first part of the test, but when the birds attained full size and began to fatten the benefit from the meat seemed to cease, showing that its great advantage lies in promoting rapid, healthy growth, not in its fatten-

With ducks the results were even more striking; for the grain-fed birds remained stunted, scrawny and feeble, several of them dying before the test ended, while the meat-fed ducklings grew well, remained perfectly healthy and weighed three times as much per bird as the others

Those interested may obtain the full account of the experiments in Bulletin No. 149 of the Station, which a postal card request will secure.

Fewer Hens. - Thoroughbreds.

at the end of ten weeks.

A farmer who has discarded his old farmvard fowls and started afresh with a few thoroughbreds tells me that he averages as many eggs a year now from his twenty first-class chickens as he formerly did from his old flock of seventyfive to one hundred. That was the average size of his flock when he pinned his faith to the old mongrels which had descended to him from a long line of mixed ancestors with no particular variety of blood in them. They had been inbred and inbred until no one could guess what their tion of a 64-page supplementary cata-logue which will be mailed to any one inon so many farms. The owner kept the flock up between fifty and one hundred If interested in the poultry industry send for this catalogue to Reliable Incubator & fifty every fall and winter. He didn't get much a pound for the birds, and so his family ate most of them, struggling often with meat so tough that the teeth could hardly penetrate it.

prices that left very little profit. The chickens were not fed much, but they managed to consume a good deal in the course of a year. One year the owner tried to keep account of the cost of feeding them, and the result was that he decided to kill them all off. They did not pay for their

After that he purchased a few fancy breeds. As he was proud of them, he fed hem carefully and regularly and gave them good quarters. He started in with a dozen and gradually raised the number to fifteen. Now he has twenty-five, and every year he raises a few more. He sells a few when anybody wants a few thor oughbreds, and he gets good prices for

But the most pleasing feature of the change is that he gets as many eggs, taking the year around, from his twenty-five thoroughbreds as he formerly did from his flock of seventy-five or eighty. He attributes it to the better care and better preed, and he is right. The cost of keeping that number is so much less than the old flock that he feels that every egg he eats reduces the cost of his living by at least half. The moral of this true story is apparent, and I judge my friend is not the only one who has had such an experience -James Ridgeway, in American Cultiva-

Poultry on the Farm.

Most of the newspapers which make the keeping of poultry their specialty have regard mainly to those with whom poultry keeping is their chief business. They are specialty papers, and both their editorial opinions and correspondence have chiefly to do with those who either keep poultry for eggs or for hatching broilers for spring and early summer use, and who make this their chief business. There is much of interest in the experiences of these specialists. No doubt average farmers can learn much from them about the best breeds for va rious purposes, about feeding and general management. In fact, the average farmer can go to the specialist who makes poultry and eggs his main business for information about almost everything except the profit that a man may reasonably expect if he wishes to adopt that policy.

But there are several million farmer who make poultry keeping only incidental. and who suppose that with less care in feeding and breeding, and letting their fowls have as wide a range as possible. the poultry will every year more than pay its way, which is all they expect. They rely on their general farming for the money to make their farms pay. If they make anything out of the poultry, it is usually so little that it is to their wives as "pin money." We have known some farmers' wives who put their husbands to shame when this chance was offered them by making such improvements in the care of poultry that this part of the farm management became more profitable than any other. Many a farmer would farm better if he would listen to and heed his wife's advice about business affairs. If she be a true wife, she must be interested in her husband's success, and if he tells her all, as every husband should, her counsel will be better than any other he can The children also should be taken into the partnership as soon as they are old enough to be interested .- American Cultivator.

Apples as Commercial Crop.

Speaking at the eighth annual meeting of the Connecticut Pomological Society, J. H. Hale, in part said: No branch of fruit culture is receiving more attention at the resent time than the long-neglected apple; for the first 150 years in the settlement of our country the apple was planted entirely for the purpose of cider-making; in later years a moderate supply of standard varieties for home use, the surplus being sold in the market, but only within very recent years has any considerable attention been paid to this crop as a specialty of great ommercial value.

Acres upon acres of so-called "aban-doned farm lands" in Connecticut, if planted in good varieties of red winter apples, might easily be made to earn dividends on land value of \$1,000 per acre, and yet such lands are in the tax list at the present time at prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Just at the present time in the market a bushel of good apples will sell for as much as two bushels of wheat, and yet to produce a dollar's worth of wheat will take thirty times as much plant food out of the soil as it would to produce a dollar's worth of apples.

Orchard and Garden.

An essavist before the Missouri State Horticultural Society stated that in trying to renovate an old orchard planted 30 years ago, he found trees of some varieties that would not pay for the use of the ground, and it was decided to grub them out. This proved a slow and laborious job, ration and the other the meat-meal ra- and the young trees set in their place did not seem to start off or to grow well. Then he took a common augur, an inch and a half or two inches diameter, and welded a piece of iron on it to make it about four feet long. With this they bored under the old stump and put in a half-pound stick of dynamite, with about two feet of fuse attached. With this the stump and roots were so difted and loosened as to make it easy to take them out. It left a hole which would require a half load of fresh earth to fill up, and the young trees set in this started to grow at once. They found many of the tree roots 20 or 25 feet out from the stump, and ven that was not the end of them.

We have never favored the idea of removing an old orchard, or even old trees, and setting another of the same kind in the same place, as we thought a rotation of crops would be applicable even to an apple orchard, and that there must be some exhaustion of the soil after a tree had been standing there until it died from old age and neglect, but there may be reasons for doing so sometimes, and it may succeed better in the comparatively soil of Missouri than it would in New England where orchards have stood

for more than a century. The results in his case may be well worth knowing, yet we should prefer to wait and see how those young trees grow after they have sent their roots out beyond the half-load of fresh earth that was used to fill the hole.

One objection to setting young trees in an old orchard, or very near it has been the passing of insect pests and fungous diseases from the old to the new growth, but the modern method of spraying to destroy these may remove this objection and give the young tree a better chance for its life.-American Cultivator.

Never was a sincere word utterly lost. Never a magnanimity fell to the ground but there is some heart to greet and accept it unexpectedly.-Emerson.

KIDNEY Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmer's swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet 'of wonderful cures and telling

riends, and perhaps we often do not take ufficient thought to make ourselves acquainted with the real characters of the ersons and things with which we come in daily contact. I am sure it is so with our dealings with the birds. Even the nost innocent-minded of us are apt to fall into the error of thinking that many of them are our enemies rather than our riends. The fruit grower, of all person has the most reason for knowing all that e can know about the habits of the birds, oth good and bad. Some of them have keen appetities for fruit and at times do considerable damage to crops, as many of us well know, but there is another side to the question of their harm or useful-

In the consideration of birds as related to horticulture and agriculture too, we may very properly count the European sparrow as wholly on the side of the evil-There seems to be scarcely a thing to say in its favor. The misguided persons who imported this pest from ross the ocean did America an unintentional wrong that can never be righted. All that we can do now 's, to kill or drive away from our premises as many of these ugly, noisy, filthy and vicious intruders as s possible. None of our native birds are equal in meanness. The crow, blue jay and even the worst of the hawks have redeeming features. The English sparrow Nearly all our wild birds feed on in

age done by insects to crops of all kinds, for that is too well known. Aside from a few beneficial insects which they devour, everyone they take is so many less to prey upon the fruits and other things we grow Were it not for the birds the world would be so overrun with insect enemies of hundreds of species that it would be impos sible to keep in check. Anyone who has watched a pair of parent birds feeding heir young knows that within a single hour they devour a great number of worms, bugs and other pests of the orch ard, garden and field. I have often watched them at this useful work. They have sharp eyes and can see a worm on a leaf where the human eye could not detect it They do not stop at picking up such insects as they can easily see but they scratch, dig and even bore for them. Who ever has noticed robins hopping over the ground could scarcely fail to see how they stop every few feet and look-turn over leaf or some other little object-pick up an insect hid beneath, and when enough is secured, fly away to their mates or nest of young and come back soon for more. The little nut hatch runs up and down and all over the bodies of the trees, look ing into every crevice and under every scale of bark to find any form of insect life that may be there. The woodpeckers dig holes with their chisel-like beaks where their instincts tell them tree borers lie hidden and with their long, pointed and barbed tongues pull them out.

To the farmer and fruit grower there are abundant reasons for the presence and protection of our wild birds. They are our friends and allies. Without them we could not succeed nearly as well as do in our business. Hence we ought to do everything within our power to prevent

STATE LAWS ON BIRDS.

In most of the States there are laws which would give sufficient they were obeyed or enforced. But it is of sammer squash. Most of the eggs will lamentable truth that they are shame- be laid on these, and by digging them up fully violated in very many cases. The country people are partly to blame for this, because they are sometimes guilty of as soon as a crop is made, the vines should killing the birds or allowing it to be done. Much of such ruthless work is done by the boys from the towns who go out "to kill something" and they generally care little what they kill. Such cases have come under my notice frequently and I have always protested kindly against killing song birds and other innocent creatures. I have rarely had to use forcible language to stop it. One neighbor boy has for several years been shooting robins "for potpies," so he said, which has seemed to me very small, if not cruel business; although the aws of Virginia allow the killing of this bird during certain months, and I think very, very unwisely. But I have shamed him out of the notion. I told him one day that "I would as soon eat a piece of my grandmother as a robin potpie." This was too much for him and he thought it over

and finally quit shooting robins. It seems revolting to shoot the birds that sing sweet songs as if to cheer us as well as their love mates. I hear a robin singing now as I write these lines. If he could speak words of intelligence to us no doubt they would be happy ones. Every morning the songs of the robins are among the first sounds to greet my ears during spring and early summer time. I hope I may spend my last days where their songs will ring in my ears when I am too feeble to walk about, should I live so long. God bless the robins, and all the other birds. too. Last February, during the terrible storm, a wren sounded his cheery notes so clearly each day that it was easy to hear them from our house above the roar of the wind. The snow birds hopped about on the snow under the lee of the house that they might escape the fury of the storm, and I scattered oat meal and wheat for them to eat. They soon learned to come for it, and so long as the ground was covered with snow they came every day to feast upon it. They were welcome

LOVE ME. LOVE MY BIRDS.

The country children, above all others, ought to love the birds. They should protect their nests and the little ones when they are learning to fly. I have een boys and girls catch these weakly things and starve them in cages, trying to them. They may mean well but it is really cruel and productive of no good. Birds are a part of the home life in the country. What is more homelike than the whistle of the quail in harvest time; the caw of the crow, when the frosty days of autumn come; or the scream of the blue jay in the tree tops when the wintry wind the snow in our faces? All these little things should remind us of the freedom and security of our native land and theirs. We are here to possess it and to rule it and all that God has given us. But let us not wrong His creatures but rule them with a just and righteous hand. We may need to take their lives at times, but let us do it with good reason only.

One of the wanton things that is a far too common practice is the wearing of the skins and plumage of small birds upon the hats of our ladies. To me they look hideous with their sightless eyes and cramped and distorted forms. Stone dead they are, yet with wings and tails spread, as if trying to fly away from their heart-less persecutors. Such things are revolting to the finer sensibilities, and ought to be frowned upon by all good people. Yet the sacrifice of the inno on. The whole world is laid under tribute to pander to the cruel folly of woman,

Birds on the Farm.

We do not always know who are our

ects; and it is useless to discuss the dam-

their destruction.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower y our Regular Contributor, Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Late United States Pomologist.

least, not chiding those who wear these mocking birds of fashion. And surely, it is the men who shoot and trap these de fenseless creatures for the few paltry dollars they gain by their bloody work. In a recent sale of feathers and bird skins in London there were, among a number of other lots of like character, 228,289 bundles of Indian parrots, 116,490 bundles of humming birds and 48.759 of jays and king fishers. It is reported that 70,000 dead birds were sent to New York from one village in the Empire State at one time to be used in millinery. From Florida came 10,000 festoons of white egre plumes. From Cape Cod came 40,000 terns in one season.

Verily, we are a cruel and short-sighted

people, or we would not allow our giddy notions on the one hand and our greed fo a little money on the other to rob the world of a considerable part of its gaity and oveliness; and from the practical standpoint, of one means by which nature is helping us to produce our crops.

Baldwins in "Off Years".

Mr. Edwin Hoyt suggests for red winter pples, Baldwin, McIntosh Red, Sutton Beauty and Jonathan. The last must have high culture. If the orchard is to be negected, plant Baldwin. Prof. Gulley also spoke well of Baldwin; in fact, it is the standard apple with most growers. The old New England standard had a pine tree pictured on it. This may now be changed to a picture of a Baldwin apple tree. Yet he Baldwin has its faults and perversities. Mr. Hale said that, while most other varieties of apples could be fed and pruned so as to make them bear annual rops it is hard to make the Baldwin give up the "off year."

Mr. Hoyt explained this "off year" as a habit of the tree. The first thing a tree does is to take care of itself. When not properly fed or cared for, it first makes wood growth to the neglect of buds. Result, no crop. The next year, the main energies of the tree go to the production of fruit buds. This is overdone, and a great crop of fruit starts, which weakens the tree so that the next year is spent in building up wood growth. The remedy is to feed well every year, to cut back excessive wood growth and to thin out the fruit. -Rural New Yorker.

Remedy for Squash Borer.

Your correspondent's squash vines were probably attacked by the squash borer, Melittia ceto, although in the absence of more definite description there is a slight uncertainty. The adult of this insect is a slender-bodied moth with transparent hind wings and hind legs that appear very large on account of tufts of hair which they bear. They appear during the latter half of June and deposit their eggs on the stalk just above the ground. The larva bores into the stalk, lives there for about four weeks, when having reached full size it passes into the ground and pupates. It remains here until time for the moth issue the following June.

The treatment is difficult and where the are abundant, it is possible to save the plants only by using several methods to-The moths should be gether. watched for just before dark, and if they appear, the entire field should be gone over every evening, and all found destroyed. If they have been abundant in any locality, fields that are to be planted with squash the following year should have a very early planting of a few rows and burning them the main crop of squash will be protected somewhat. In all cases be pulled up and destroyed, so as to lessen the injury in the future.-Prof. H. 'E Summers, Iowa, in American Agricul-

Hints on Hatching and Rearing.

Being often asked for a few hints of hatching and rearing by purchasers of eggs, I will give the particulars most frequently asked for here, and so save the time taken by replying by letter to these correspondents. After a long journey the eggs should be rested twenty-four hours before being set. The nest is best made of soft hay during the early part of the season, while the weather is cold, but during warm weather broken straw is better, as not so likely to harbor vermin. The nest is best made on the ground in some secluded place, where the sitter will not be disturbed by other hens, or by dogs, cats, etc. An empty outhouse, dog kennel, or chicken coop will answer very well. An old box filled with dry ashes, to which a handful of flowers of sulphur has been added, should be placed near the nest for a dust bath, while a dish of water and some corn may be put within reach. The hen is best not fastened on the nest, then she can come off to feed, etc., at her leisure. If, however, she does not come off every day of her own accord, she should be gently removed from the nest, and should any eggs have been broken, the rest, if dirty, must be well sponged in warm water (not too warm). Once or twice while sitting, the hen should be dusted with Keating's Insect Powder, and little sprinkled over the nest and eggs, therwise lice are sure to make an appearance, especially if the weather be warm. Avoid disturbing the hen more than nec-

essary when hatching. The empty shells who is now more beautiful than all of God's creatures besides; provided she has the beauty of native innocence and charity should always be removed, and if any chicks appear unable to liberate them. for all that ministers to her enjoyment elves a little help may be necessary, but Perhaps the men are participants in the this must be done very carefully. crime against the birds in admiring, or at After hatching, no food is necessary the first twenty-four hours, and as a rule the

chicks are best left with the mother. The first feed should consist of hard boiled egg chopped fine, or a little oatmeal. Our own are always fed on oatmeal, into which an egg has been broken, made nice and crumbly for the first few days. Water or milk must be given, if the latter, it must be perfectly sweet as anything sour is liable to cause diarrhoea. mainly on Scotch oatmeal until a month old, with a little cooked horse beef chops fine occasionally, or, failing this, we find Liverine a good substitute. After the first month, we gradually discontinue the oat meal, using cheaper food. Until a month old the chicks should be fed five or six times a day, but afterwards less will do. Grit in some form or other is quite a

necessary for chickens as for older birds but with full liberty they can generally and sufficient about the roads or ash-pits The main secret of successful chicken rearing is perfect cleanliness, regular feed ing, good housing, and not overcrowding, -British Fancier.

That Conventional Rivalry.

"Hail hurt the egg industry out in "Hail?"

"Yes, the hailstones were so big th ear that the hens got discouraged."-Detroit Journal.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN KILLING THE





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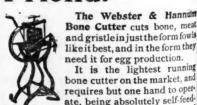
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Fruits on the F

While it may not pay ev

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mly believe in the farme eater part of what is co gs, fruits and vegetables nily-meat, bread, milk. variety. Pork, beef, ken, duck, guineas and d on our farm. We rai etables and fruits and ai e a full supply, but a is true that many f that fruits especially aper than they can be rm, and some go farthe retables. But the fact is rity of cases buying them ean going without entire ing with a scant supply what would be used if th liberal quantities on the re in the selection of the v rting and caring for the sh fruits can be had all Strawberries are rather all fruits and especially sh, and two or three rows be grown cheaply, all uld be grown in long row de apart to admit of givin t of the cultivation neces currants where they will ered, either by a fence will do better than if ed situation. Make th apart and set the bushe ert in the rows. Gooseberr the same distance.

a half feet apart and the ries and blackberries should least five feet apart and g exception of currants an it is nearly always best t two varieties, early an imes three, early, medius on can be readily secured With tree fruits the same deties are needed. In a far want a supply all through least for the longest seas I more varieties are neede

rawberries should be set

nother item is to get variet nce has proven are adap cular locality. Better to supply than to fail to gr oice fruit it is co y to market any surplus.—) d, in The Farmer's Voice.

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Ill have their New Fa running order May



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very carefully. food is necessary the ars, and as a rule the with the mother. The nsist of hard boiled a little oatmeal. Our on oatmeal, into which oken, made nice and st few days. Water iven, if the latter, it weet as anything sour diarrhoea. We feed atmeal until a month sed horse beef chopped failing this, we find itute. After the first discontinue the oatfood. Until a month ld be fed five or six erwards less will do. or other is quite at ns as for older birds. ty they can generally the roads or ash-pits. of successful chicken anliness, regular feed and not overcrowding.

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THE EARTH. all package of poison and a pail of Sprayer you can kill all the bugs reports predict a great visitation of s. Now meet and kill 'em with an id poison on plants about a

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e Webster & Hannum Cutter cuts bone, meat ristle in just the form fowls best, and in the form they it for egg production. is the lightest running cutter on the market, and ires but one hand to opereing absolutely self-feedand regulating. Received rld's Fair, Chicago. Crushers and Clover Cutters

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ony is always better evidence. If you about Bevel-Gear es, do not ask a perer ridden one, or is ed with a manufacs not make them. rs of the Columbia ainless. There are re to be met in every so popular has the a half. There are ire of than the chain ower applied to the chain-driven wheels The Chainless seems

0 to \$75. tes. \$25 to \$50.

Conn.

otice it in starting, ecially in ascending

Thy Cats Wash After Eating. may have noticed, little friends, put cats don't wash their faces dore they eat, as children do, pall good Christian places.

el, rears ago, a famous cat, he pangs of hunger feeling, de chanced to catch a fine young mouse, tho said, as he ceased squealing: all genteel folks their faces wash before they think of eating!" of, wishing to be thought well-bred, Pus heeded his entreating.

t when she raised her paw to wash, hance for escape affording, sly young mouse said his good-by, lihout respect to wording. eline council met that day. feline council met that day, and passed in solemn meeting, law forbidding any cat re wash 'till after eating.

Fruits on the Farm.

-Outlook.

While it may not pay every farmer to mer part bread, milk, butter, poultry, some particular model. gg, fruits and vegetables. This is our ken, duck, guineas and geese can be md on our farm. We raise all kinds of tables and fruits and aim not only to ve a full supply, but a good variety. is true that many farmers get the a that fruits especially can be bought heaper than they can be grown on his arm, and some go farther and include getables. But the fact is that in a marity of cases buying them, if it does not ean going without entirely, does mean ing with a scant supply in proportion what would be used if they were grown liberal quantities on the farm. With re in the selection of the varieties and in ting and caring for them, a supply of esh fruits can be had all the year round. Strawberries are rather the best of the nall fruits and especially to be eaten resh, and two or three rows 200 feet long

ill furnish a large supply. To be grown cheaply, all small fruits hould be grown in long rows, sufficiently ride apart to admit of giving the greater art of the cultivation necessary. Plant he currants where they will be partially eltered, either by a fence or trees, as hey will do better than if grown in an osed situation. Make the rows four et apart and set the bushes three feet rt in the rows. Gooseberries should be the same distance.

Strawberries should be set in rows three d a half feet apart and the plants about een inches apart in the rows. Raspies and blackberries should be in rows least five feet apart and grapes seven. little more room is still better. With exception of currants and gooseberes it is nearly always best to plant at ast two varieties, early and late, and mes three, early, medium and late, in this way a larger variety for a longer son can be readily secured. With tree fruits the same holds good.

ile in a commercial orchard but few ties are needed. In a family orchard want a supply all through the year, or least for the longest season possible, more varieties are needed if this is

ence has proven are adapted to that upply than to fail to grow enough, with choice fruit it is comparatively drying, so much to market any surplus.—N. J. Shep-Fruit Grower.)

rd, in The Farmer's Voice. The old plan of spading under a porold strawberry bed, so as to ve the plants in rows, will not pay. Bet

Arcadia Basket Gompany. OF NEWARK, NEW YORK,

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prices it must be put up in neat, attractive and substantial packages. We have every-thing in the basket line. All sizes of



ter reset clean land with vigorous plants. arranging to grow a crop of potatoes every third year to clean the land and mellow it. The picking of berries on heavy clay land causes it to become so packed as to require cultivating at least one season in three with some hoed crop.-Barnum's Midland Farmer.

Renovating Orchards.

Repair is not necessarily associated with old age and decay. Apple trees ten or fifteen years old sometimes need repairing quite as much as do old and neglected ones. When the orchard to be treated has been neglected for many years, the first operation, if the land does not need draining, is to prune thoroughly. In this operation, which may be performed at any time from late fall until the middle of May, care should be used that the trees are given an open head. This does not imply that all small limbs should be removed into fruit growing commercially, it will leaving a lot of whipstocks, but that such inly be an exceptional case when the of the larger limbs as are parallel and or cannot grow a sufficient amount of close together, or those which cross, should aft of the different kinds to furnish his be cut out, says W. M. Munson in Bulletin mily with all they can consume all 49, Maine experiment station. Half of the difficulty of pruning is done away with believe in the farmer growing the if one decides to allow the tree its natural be done early in the morning or at night, ater part of what is consumed by his form, rather than attempt to shape it to

Many growers suppose that pruning weakens the tree and shortens its life. variety. Pork, beef, mutton, turkey, There is, however, no reason for this belief other than the general statement that pruning is unnatural. But pruning is not unnatural. Man seldom prunes so heavily as does nature in removing superfluous limbs in the growth of young saplings in the forest. Furthermore, nature prunes at all seasons and in the rudest ways. By this it should not be understood, however, that care is not necessary in the mechanical operation of pruning. On the other hand, it is of the greatest importance that large limbs be removed with care and the wounds painted to prevent the entrance of fungi which will induce decay. In training young trees, all crotches should be avoided. If bad crotches should be found to exist in trees ten or more years old, they should be braced by means of an iron bolt. Much damage may be avoided if bolts are used in season.-American Agriculturist.

About Fruit Seeds.

1.-What is the best way to keep apple seeds for planting, and when the best time and way for planting them?

2.-What is best way to keep peach, plum seeds, etc., from fruiting time until planting time? Should they be put in the planted ground in the fall or spring?-John G. Smith, Norths Mills, Pa. (Reply: Apple seeds are usually dried

after cleaning, without exposure to much heat; nothing hotter than the mild sunshine. After this there is no trouble in keeping apple seed in any moderate amount. Apple seed is usually secured from apple pomace as it comes fresh from the cider mill press, and before the mass is heated in the slightest. Any heating will destroy the seed for planting. There are machines made for separating the seed from the pomace, but in a small way the seed may be floated out of the pomace by

many rude methods. Peach, plum and other fruit seeds are kept much the same as apple seed, being dried to a moderate extent before storing Another item is to get varieties that ex- away. All fruit seeds should be planted in the fall before freezing weather, in ticular locality. Better to have an drills far enough apart to admit of horse cultivation. If seed can be planted before drying, so much the better.—Editor Green's

Small Garden Fruits.

The cultivation of blackberries, raspberries and similar small fruits is very different from what it used to be. The vines and bushes are actually cultivated to-day, and this scientific treatment affects the profits of every acre of ground tremendously. These vines will thrive in the wild state, and do good work even when entirely neglected if they happen to be located

in good soil and a favorable place. This has unfortunately operated against their general improvement, because many growers planted them to let them take care of themselves, and devoted their time to other plants which would not thrive under neglect. The vines all need to be planted in formal rows where they can be reached to cultivate and gather the fruit without injuring the canes. They require breathing space also, and they should never be planted so close together that there is danger of any of the leaves or vines being smothered. Then they require an occasional stirring of the soil, but not so as to injure their roots any. In dry seasons good cultivation enables the plants to draw upon the lower reservoirs for their supply. The underground water supplies are drawn up to the surface by capillary attraction when good cultivation is given. Then a good mulch through the summer is excellent for the plants and vines. After

cultivation between the rows, cover the soil with coarse meadow hay or grass, and if necessary keep in position with stones and boards. This need not be renewed often, not until it has become so rotten that it will pay to work it into the soil for future plant food. The mulch keeps the top soil cool and moist through the most trying summer months, and it also keeps down the weeds so that cultivation will be re-

quired less often. Little need be said about pruning. Every one who has had any experience with canes and vines knows how valuable it is to keep off all worthless and dead branches. and also how much better the main stalks do when the center of the plants are kent free and open so the sun and air can pene trate to the main stalk. This sort of pruning is all that is needed .- S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

A New Microbe, Discovered by Professo Fahrig, the Eminent Bacteriologic Causes of Balduess.-What is Needed to Stop its Ravages.

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Berry Baskets, in the flat \$1.50 per Baskets, of the Crantonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food, as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food as made in the preparation of Cranitonic Hair Food as made in Falling Hair is Curable.

A Country Girl.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by a
Country Boy.
She has cheeks like the roses,
Her hair is a curl,
She has eyes like the sunshine,
Has my Country Girl.

Her teeth are like ivory, Her forehead like snow, I think of her always Wherever I go.

To the churches on Sunday,
To parties at night.
To be her companion
Is my greatest delight.

And when I have wedded My sweet country maid, We'll take Green's Fruit Grower And rend in the shade.

The Tent Caterpillar.

The apple tree tent caterpillar (Clisiocampa Americana) promises to be abun-dant in many parts of Massachusetts this season, and they are already beginning to form their tents on the trees. The best time to destroy them is when they first appear, and the most successful way is to crush them in their tents. As these caterpillars feed during the warm part of the day the work of destroying them when they are all in the tents. This work should not be neglected, for in feeding they destroy many of the leaves, and thus weaken the vitality of the tree, and of course lessen the amount and quality of

the fruit. It may seem unpleasant to crush a mass of caterpillars by hand, but I must acknowledge that I always feel better after the work is all done than while doing it, nevertheless I never stand over a tent caterpillar. With a glove on my hand I keep the bright side of the picture in mind while I carry on this crushing piece of business .- C. H. Fernald, Hatch Experiment Station.

To The Girls.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower. How many of you help your mothers as you should? Do you not know that she will be called to heaven some day, not very far distant, and then it will be late to make amends for what you have done. Perhaps you both come in from a visit or journey about tired out. not the girl who dons the light, delicate wrapper and lies on the sofa with a tencent novel, while the mother puts on a work apron and gets the supper or dinner, whichever it may be, for the hungry, hired men? Would it not be more pleasant to think about after she has left you forever if you insist on getting dinner or supper yourself or at least help her? In many ways you can show your love for Stay at home and iron your own ruffles and frills and let mother lie down

and rest. Do not think that I am an old woman preaching to you girls, for I am a young girl myself who has recently lost her mother and though I suppose I was as good as the average girl, I know I could have made things easier for her. When you lose your mother you lose your best friend .- M. T. B.

Plums That Succeed.

People are becoming more interested in olums since the Japanese varieties were ntroduced. The introduction of this type has also increased the interest in varieties belonging to other classes. People are desideratum, potash, is supplied in quantieagerly seeking information regarding varieties, and the experience of William Jenkins, of Knoxville, Tenn., as given beow, will doubtless be of interest to those contemplating setting plums.

Of the Japanese plums, Abundance, Burbank and Wickson have given the best results. Abundance is the hest-known of this class. It is very productive, and the fruit should be thinned to secure large specimens. Burbank is also well known. It is considered by Professor L. H. Bailey as the best Japanese plum yet tested in New York. The fruit of Wickson is very large, deep maroon-red, firm, and of good quality. Beside the Japanese varieties Mr. Jenkins regards the following successful: Bradshaw, the fruit of which is large, dark purple, juicy, good, slightly acid, tre vigorous and productive. Lombard, medium size, violet-red, flesh deep yellow, pleasant, fine quality, tree very prolific Saratoga, oval, brownish-red, flesh pale yellow, a late variety. Spaulding, medium size, yellow, green marbled, flesh pale yellow very sweet! Peter's Vellow Gage large, rich yellow, crimson dots next the sun, flesh greenish-yellow, rich, sweet, very good. Archduke, large, black, pro-lific, late. Grand Duke, very large, good quality, productive, color of Bradshaw .-Southern Florist and Gardener.

Fruit Growing on Wornout Land.

A man should plant his fruit and everything else on the very best soil he can, and then manure as highly as he can, using judgment and discrimination, of course. I write the following merely to show what can be done when one is driven to use very poor land.

Some years ago, wishing to considerably extend my strawberry acreage, and having no other land convenient, I was forced to make use of some notorious for its poverty. Farming on it made the unhappy tenant such a butt for all the wags of the neighborhood that it had come to pass that no one would cultivate it. It was jocosely affirmed that it was so poor and weak that the effort to sprout a pea made

it grunt. Some of the land I sowed in peas for a year before planting in strawberries. Some after plowing well and manuring as fol- feathers, wash themselves, and fly to their lows. I put in strawberries at once. There was considerable diversity of soil ranging dress their feathers and are wakeful the from extreme sandiness, through "craw-

As the soil was depleted of every ingredient of plant food, especially of potash, I manured it heavily, one ton kainit, 800 pounds cotton-seed meal and 800 pounds acid phosphate per acre.

About three-fourths of this was sown broadcast and well harrowed in before fore an approaching storm is well known, planting, except 300 pounds of the cotton-seed meal, which was applied in the drill; noted but the actions of song birds do not half the remainder was applied as a top dressing over the plants the following No- lar attention.—Weather Review. vember, and what was left was sown like wise the following March. In using heavy quantities of fertilizers like this as a top

in a dormant state. Now for the result. My plants made a quick and magnificent growth. I never saw finer or more vigorous ones. The wags quit laughing before June was out. Although the summer was dry, they maintained a healthy condition and grew till

This wagon is made of best material throughout, and really costs but a trifle more than a set of new wheels and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving a full description will be majied upon application by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., who also will furnish metal wheels at low prices, made any size and width of tire to fit any axie.

DR. RICE'S NEW RUPTURE

A Home Cure. Sold at a Low Price, and is Restoring Thousands who wore Trusses all their lives. Here are Six out of the many thousands who are to-day grateful that they have been permanently cured by Dr. Rice's Remarkable Discovery. Read what THEY have to say. Absolute Evidence. Send for Dr. Rice's FREE Book on Hernla or Breach or Rupture, which fully explains his Extraordinary Discovery, that cures Without Pain, Danger, Operation or Detention from Business as surely as the Sun rises and sets.

THE MOST COMMON DANGER.

THE MOST COMMON DANGER.

There is no question but what a great proportion of the suffering and strangulation of rupture is due to poorly made and imperfectly fitting trusses. They are ready-made by the thousands in three or four sizes, all alike, and are distributed among druggists, traveling agents, or are advertised extensively as a money making scheme irrespective of the moral principle involved. To invite the confidence of a ruptured sufferer and then sell him an appliance that endangers his life is a crime. Where the greatest danger from badly fitting trusses is seen is in their mere construction as a thing to fit around the body. They give no uniform and adjustable pressure, except around the hips, where no pressure is wanted. The result is that the pad "wabbles" about and permits a small portion of the bowels to escape. At almost any time this protrusion may be pressed together by the pad and the very thing to be avoided—strangulation—is the most frequent result of such a truss, Death following at once.

Mr. J. D. THOMPSON, Castorland, N. Y., writes: "Dear Dr. Rice: In the early part of 1893 I was altracted by the newspaper announcement that Dr. W. S. Rice, 719 Main st., Adams, N. Y., had perfected a new and marvelous cure for Rupture, that the various kinds of trusses on the market wouldn't hold, so I communicated with Dr. Rice and began treatment immediately. I was cured so completely as to upset all former theories regarding the treatment of Rupture, and for the past five years have been as sound as a dollar." Write to Dr. Rice for his Book on Rupture: he will send it free.

Mrs. Dr. JOHN BELL, wife of a well-known physician at Steubenville, Ohio, is a recent example of the wonderful practical results of the Rice method. This well-known lady was perfectly cured in one month of a Rupture, which she had been troubled with for eight years. Although in middle life, and somewhat sceptical of other than the usual doctor's remedy, an operation, she tried the new plan of Dr. Rice, and was cured in one short month. There is absolutely no pain or danger, no operation or detention from work. "All who are ruptured over it to themselves to write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice, 740 Main Street, Adams, N. Y.

Mr. WM. A. BERRY, Bristol, N. H., writes:—"Dear Dr. Rice: I am perfectly cured. Have not worn the truss for the last year and a half. I was told many times by those who fitted trusses that I could not be cured, so I wish to express my appreciation of your method, and am perfectly willing to testify to your treatment to those who are interested." Mr. Berry had already paid out over a hundred dollars for treatment, without the slightest benefit, before he heard of Dr. Rice's wonderful discovery.





MR. F. L. WILLEY.

It is now admitted by the greatest medical authorities that operating for rupture, except in cases of urgent strangulation, is not only fruitiess of permanent results but is extremely hazardous. Not one physician in a thousand knows enough about the anatomy of rupture to warrant his interference; not one physician in ten thousand has had sufficient experience in operative measures to enable him to handle a case skillfully. And if the operation itself were not directly fatal there are other things to be considered. The patient goes to the operating table with preconceived notions of extreme danger. Under the influence of morbid surroundings and ansesthetics his stock of resistence is at a very low ebb. As a result, the secretions of the stomach have undergone chemical changes and so reduced the digestive and nervous systems that a total collapse occurs and a momentary return of consciousness ends in exhausion and death. Mrs. E. Drew, Ipmotch, So. Dakota, writes:—"Dear Dr. Rice: So many people were surprised at my wonderful ourse of rupture by your wonderful method, that I thought you might want to know about it. I went visiting a few days ago, and it was the first time in many years. I did not get worn out by the fatigue of a fourney. I feel better in every way, and amplad to have an opportunity to say I am permanently cured. You may use my name as a reference if you wish, and I will gladly write to any lady who is ruptured and wants to be sure that your treatment will cure them."

R. M. WILSIE, Brandon, Wis., writes:—"Dear Dr. Blee, Since it became known that you have so perfectly owed my rupture, people have written to me from six different States vaniting to know all about the particulars. There must be lots of people anxious to know about you. I was ruptured for over 20 years, and am now 71 years old, and people around here think it very remarkable indeed that it was possible for you to cure ray undure so completely."

Mr. F. L. WILLEY, Shelton, Wash., writes:—"I sent to Dr. W. S. Rice, 710 Main Street, Adams, N. Y., for one of his books on rupture, and found it very valuable. The information therein was the first real knowledge that I had ever received that could convince me that rupture was a curable malady. I used his home treatment, and am glad to say that my rupture was perfectly cured, and that I haven't had any return or noticed any difference between the healed part and any other solid part of me. I was cured sound and well." Write to Dr. Rice: he will guide you back to the happiness you once enjoyed.

BEWARE OF THE KNIFE.

Write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice, 740 Main Street, Adams, N. Y., for his free book that fully explains all about his plan of treatment. Write to-day. Do not put off the inclination, but go right at it, and learn all about this new and marvelous rupture cure, that restores you to perfect freedom from rupture. It is a home cure, safe, painless, without operation or detention from work, and everyone should send for Dr. Rice's book, and mail it to anyone they know to be ruptured. Such an act of kindness will be remembered by those who suffer with the great affliction of rupture.

plots, which had been heavily manured for years, was a large one and paid well. Since then the field has kept up and even increased its yield. But I have fed it liberally, especially with potash manures, kainit and muriate of potash. Where heavy yearly applications are made it is better to use, say, 600 pounds kainit and 400 to 600 pounds muriate of potash.

The ammonia in cotton-seed meal or in

nitrate of soda gives a fine plant growth. The phosphoric acid in acid phosphate or dissolved bone aids the plant growth and enters in a considerable degree in the formation of the fruit. The potash in kainit or muriate of potash, while promoting plant growth enters in a very large degree indeed in the making of the fruit or berry. Stable manure or any fresh rich land will make as fine a plant growth as one can wish to see. And often very good crops of berries can be thus grown. But heavy crops of the finest berries or fruit of any kind can be grown only when the ties commensurate with the demand. And yearly heavy cropping calls for a yearly heavy supply, if there is to be no falling off in yield.—O. A. Blacknall, in American Cultivator.

Childish Reasoning.

"Tain't only English people drops their aitches," said a little boy to the new teacher.

"I never heard no American pronounce the aitch in my name.' "What is your name?" asked the teach-

"Johnny," said the little boy.-Harper's Fighting the Spring Canker

Worm.

There are two principal methods of holding this insect in check according to the New York ex. sta. The first is directed against the insect in the adult stage and consists in placing mechanical obstructions, such as bands of tarred cloth, around the trunk of the tree to prevent the females, which are wingless, from ascending the tree and depositing their eggs. The second consists of fighting the larvae by spraying with arsenical poison. Although good results have been obtained by the first method it has been pretty clearly shown that this cannot be depended upon to rid an orchard of the pests. Spraying is, therefore, of much importance in checking depredations of these insects. For this purpose paris green and green arsenite or arsenite of lime answer.

Effect of Storms on Birds.

During the night of August 15-16, 1898. severe electrical, wind and rain storms prevailed over the northern district of Illinois. An observer in Henry county, W. W. Warner, noticed that for fortyeight hours before the storm not a sound was heard from the numerous song birds in the district.

The following weather proverbs refer to song birds and storms: When birds cease to sing, rain and thunder will probably occur. If birds in general pick their nests, expect rain. Parrots and canaries evening before a storm. If the peacock fishy" pipe clay to a little stiff red clay in cries when he goes to roost, and, indeed, much at any time, it is a sign of rain. Long and loud singing of robins in the morning denotes rain.

Robins will perch on the topmost branches of trees and whistle when a storm is approaching. The restlessness of domestic animals and barnyard fowls beappear to have previously received particu-

A Low Wagon at a Low Price. dressing, I scatter it over the whole field, middles as well as beds. What falls on the plants will do no harm, provided it is applied only in winter while the plants are in a dormant state.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon, that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30 inch wheels with 4-inch tire.

Leave Room for the Wild Flowers.

If you are a lover of the truly beautiful, reserve a north, northeast or northwest corner of the yard for ferns, wild violets, aquilegias and cypripediums, etc., which on your visits to the woods you may bring home with you. A collection of this kind, including a good quantity of the daintiest ferns, such as the maidenhair and rock ferns, and a number of our prettiest wild flowers, will be a constant source of delight .- Woman's Home Companion.

Science and Art.

FOR DRILLING GLASS. An optician recommends the following method: Dip a drill borer heated to white heat first into quicksilver, whereby it is excellently hardened, and sharpen grinding on a whetstone. If the drill thus prepared is moistened with a saturated solution of camphor and oil of turpentine and the borehole is kept rather moist.

glass may be drilled like wood. CAN'T KILL IT.

A Swiss paper gives the following facts: cloud motions will play an important part In 1660, the Dutch city of Haarlem was in weather predictions hereafter. devastated by the plague. Whole families perished, and among them a family of the name of Cloux, the members of which were making both soil and land as well. They buried in the Haarlem Church. Thirty or forty years ago it was found that the masonry of the tomb was out of repair, and the vault was entirely rebuilt. The masons in charge of the work remained in the vault an entire day, and, strange to say, notwithstanding the fact that two centuries had passed since the epidemic, all these workmen were attacked with the infectious grandular swelling called "bubo," and had to undergo treatment at the hospital. There were no symptoms, however, of the plague proper, and all recovered. It is impossible to give the reason

the vitality of germs. BANANAS AS FOOD.

After a long experience with typhoid patients, Dr. Ussery, of St. Louis, maintains that the best food for them is the banana. He explains by stating that in this disease the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged, eventually beginning to slough increased to 15 tons, and a dozen years away in spots, leaving well-defined ulcers, at which places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin. Now, a solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines, dire re sults naturally following; and this being the case, solid foods, or those containing a large amount of innutritious substances are to be avoided as dangerous. But the banana, though it may be classed as a solid food, containing as it does some 95 per cent. nutrition, does not possess sufficient waste to irritate the spots; nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed, giving the patient more strength than can be obtained from other

PROTECT THE EYESIGHT.

A general professional indorsement is accorded views expressed by Professor Allport, of the University of Minnesota, on some of the means at present required to protect the eyesight of children. He asserts that primarily in the structure of a school building as few obstacles to vision as may be should be permitted; ample illumination, whether natural or artificial, should be had from the left side of the desks; the desks themselves should be of such sizes as to permit the pupils' feet to rest firmly on the floor; they should also be provided with comfortable backs and slightly slanting tops, the latter placed at such distances from the eyes as to render sight easy without the close approximation of books; the blackboards, maps, etc., should be so situated as to be readily seen: an erect style of handwriting, less irksome to the eye than slanting characters, should be taught, and frequent changes of study or intervals of intermission should be secured, so as to avoid continuous work of one kind. Finally, school principals should be trained in the detection of eye disorders and in a system of notification to parents of discovered defects requiring attention from competent authority.

MIGHT DESTROY ALL LIFE. In a signed article in the current num-ber of the Electrical Review, Nicola Tesla describes some of his experiments in the line of electrical currents of high voltage, and gives details of the coil which he used. "The discharges of such a coil," he adds. "when of an electro-motive force of a few millions of volts, excite powerful affinities in the atmospheric nitrogen, causing it to combine readily with the cxygen and other to suffer abroad in the accommodating of A lump of coal will lie for centuries un

Popular Science.

-Observations at the Blue Hill observatory showed that for several days before the great cold wave of February last, the high cirrus clouds, which attain an elevation of about rine riles, moved with unusual velocity. On one day these clouds were flying at the rate of 166 miles per The plague microbe is most persistent. hour. It is thought that measures of

-The trees serve us, John Gifford points out, by improving the soil, and by actually bring from deep layers great quantities of mineral matter, and in their leaves they deposit much of this on the surface, where is collected a mulch of humus of constantly increasing richness. The forests form soil by sending out acid-charged rootlets, which, with acids of the decaying humus, have a potent effect in disintegrating the rocks.

-The maximum weight of freight locomotives is now 218,000 pounds, against 100,000 pounds fifteen years ago. Eighteen years ago there was a great commotion for such a remarkable manifestation of in the Lehigh Valley railroad management because a locomotive had been delivered, weighing 103,000 pounds. Now the Lehigh Valley is buying locomotives for its moun tain service weighing between 225,000 and 230,000 pounds. A big engine will to-day haul a train of 120 cars carrying 5,000 tons of freight over an ordinary road grade. Ten-ton loads were the unit per car twenty-five years ago, later the weight was ago a twenty-ton carload was noted as a record-breaking wonder. The trunk lines must now come to the fifty-ton or 100,000 pounds carload standard.

Good Beds.

"We spend one-third of our lives in bed; and yet beds are not made a supreme or even a very important consideration in the equipment of most homes. The fact is strangely unaccountable," writes Ella Mor ris Kretschmar, in the Woman's Home Companion. "Anne of Austria told he friend, Cardinal Mazarin, that her idea of future punishment was-to be put between linen sheets. So would say many if questioned-at least the protest against linen would be long and loud. In winter it borders upon refined torture, in summer it is fairly comfortable, but not sufficiently s to justify its expensiveness. Nice cotton sheets, made long enough to tuck in generously, are the sensible thing, and good enough for the most fastidious. Sheets should measure at least two and threequarters yards. This will make the sheet long enough to tuck it well in at the foot and give enough at the top to turn back and prevent the blankets from coming in contact with the face and hands. Why will people make sheets too short? It is one of those sins of domestic management which encourages male humanity to profanity and women to hysteria. Did any woman ever save ten dollars in a lifetim by shortening her sheets? If she did, her family, if normal, have taken it out of her nerves. "In providing beds for a family one

should guard against misfits. If husband, son or brother is six feet three, let him be spared at home the discomfort he is sure

"The use of a folding bed is either an accusation or a matter for congratulation. well-appointed home, unless for emergen-

affected in contact with oxygen, but, the MARIAN HARLAND has written four new books.

is the greatest Agricultural

The Four Books and the Voice to January, 1900, for

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Address J. H. REEVES, BOX 695, New York, N. Y.

Fruit Evaporator A little factory for only \$6.00. For use on an ordinary cook stove. No extra expense for fuel. Easily operated, Evaporates apples, pears, peaches, all kinds of small fruits and berries, corn, pumpkin and squash. Send for circular. Agents wanted. A great seller. MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. Co., (Mention this paper.)



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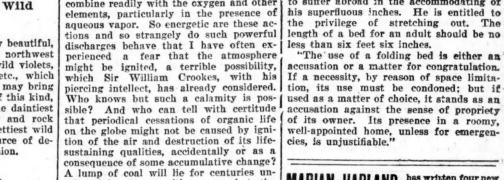
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Send 6c. in stamps for samples and particulata. J. A. McMill, Opt. 29 P. P. O. 100, 2016, New York

WANTED. We want ladies to introduce our new and large assortment of Rose Bushes, Flowering Shrubs and Bubs during the summer months. Write for terms. Salary or Commission. Outfit Free. Address, Highland Nursery Co. Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED. Reliable and trustworthy men to introduce our new lines of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Permanent position. Salary or Commission. Write for terms, giving references. Address, Highland Nursery Co., Rochester, N.Y. WANTED-Experienced man in evaporating apples; one capable to erect and operate plant, Address H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburg, Pa.





combustion once started, the process continues as long as there are elements to THE FARMERS VOICE

Weekly in the United States.

The four volumes of Marian Harland are just out and are not on sale at the book stores. Vol. 1 on "Health Topics"—Vol. II, "Home Topics"—Vol. III, "House-hold Management"—Vol. IV, "Cooking Hints" Finely printed on heavy paper from new type and plates. Bound in heavy paper cover. The retail price of each volume is 25 cents, \$1 for the set. "The Farmers Volce is \$1 per year. The books will be sent you free of cost postage paid, and the Volce to Jan. 1. 1900, all for 50c. This chapter over the retail of the proposed sent you have the proposed to the postage paid, and the Volce to Jan. 1. 1900, all for 50c. nomenal offer will be open for a short ti

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE Three Nice Fruit Farms in the finest Fruit belt of Georgia. Write for prices, &c., they are cheap now, will not remain so. The Messrs. Buckmans Bro. of Augusta, Ga. have located here in the last 12 months and are growing fruit on a large scale. They are the most noted Horticulturists in America, and selected this place after looking over two States. W. W. STEVENS, Mayfield, Georgia. J.J.



birds closely resemble quail.

reason why the little Brown Leghorns

have great attractions for me. There are

no greater layers than Brown Leghorns,

and they are one of the hardiest and most

easily bred of domestic birds. They are

o bent on laying that it is sometimes

difficult to find hens to set upon the eggs

but this year we have had no difficulty.

When a Brown Leghorn has made up

her mind to set she makes a good brooder

and a good, faithful, provident mother

to our chicken farm, twelve miles dis-

tant, where they arrived in good condi-

that this brood was thriving, and that the

mother was still faithful to her charge.

Since there was difficulty at the chicken

farm in getting enough setting hens of the

ester a dozen which were determined to

chicken farm seemed to have destroyed

them would set after arrival at their des-

The White Wyandottes are an attract

were, perhaps, one hundred of the chick-

full health and vigor. The young of this

o uniformly alike as those of Brown Leg-

horns, Plymouth Rocks and other breeds,

but an expert would have no difficulty in

they are only a few days old. The

Wyandotte is considered a great delicacy

on the table of the epicure. It is also a

good layer, and the hens are good mothers.

are as much alike in color and every re-

do not see much difference in the hardi-

ness of these little chickens, all seeming

to thrive well and to be in full health,

with the exception of one little fellow who

seemed to have a crooked leg from birth.

Such freaks as this are not uncommon.

Chickens have been hatched which had

four legs, and sometimes with only one

perfect leg. There is no more popular breed of birds the country over than the

Barred Plymouth Rock. It is a large,

handsome, vigorous fowl, quick to de-

velop for the early market, a good laver

of large eggs, and is desirable in every

The man who has charge of these chick-

ens loves them as much as he loves mem-

bers of his own family. He can enter

any of the breeding pens, where the

choicest birds are confined, without alarm-

ing the inmates, but when a stranger is

admitted to these pens the birds are sus-

picious. They recognize the strange in-

truder at once and scamper about like wild

partridges. It does not take animals of

any kind long to discover the person who

feeds them, and who does them no injury.

expert in poultry keeping. It is a pleasant

and profitable business, but the novice

should begin in a small way as in all

other enterprises in order that his mis-

takes may be made in a small way, and

Cats are enemies of chickens as well as

of song-birds. I have a valuable rat-

catching cat at my city place, which has

eaten up large numbers of chickens and

has rendered it hazardous to have any

chickens around the place. This reminds

me of an incident which occurred at the

house of a friend. A member of the fam-

ily was a great poultry enthusiast but his

favorite pursuit was greatly interfered

with by a cat which was a pet of one of

the family. The poultryman was at his

wits end to know what to do with the cat

without offending the lady who prized it

highly. One day it was discovered that

this cat had lost every tooth in its head.

This was a strange circumstance. Could

suspicion was placed upon the member

of the family whose young chickens were

made a steady article of diet by the cat.

This toothless cat, however, continued to

catch chickens in her toothless condition.

Fraud in Making Change.

The human mind is easily disconcerted

Yesterday I was riding through the

country with my wife, and we were ear-

nestly discussing a certain subject when

two quail appeared in the road before our

horses, and this fact so disconcerted us

that we could not recall what we were

talking about before the quail appeared.

This peculiarity of the human mind is

taken advantage of by sharpers. They

enter a store or a saloon, the latter more

frequently, and make a purchase to the

value of five or ten cents, offering in pay-

ment a five or ten dollar bill, and receive

their full change. During the deal and

after they engage the proprietor, or sales-

man, in an earnest conversation which re

quires some argument, or debate, and after

having disconcerted the mind of the seller.

this scamp exclaims, "Why I have found

the ten cents, give me back my five-dollar

bill." Nine times out of ten the salesman

hands the rascal the five dollars in ex-

change for five or ten cents, and the scamp

I speak of this matter now to indicate

how easy it is for fruit growers, who are

selling fruit from their wagons, to lose

money in making change. The same game

that I have alluded to was tried on one

of our salesmen while selling strawberries.

A number of people approached his wagon.

all of them asking questions at the same

time, getting the man's mind in a confused

condition. One of the buyers purchased a

quart or two of strawberries, offering in

which was given him. The salesman con-

tinued to answer questions, and to sell ber-

ries right and left, and afterwards this

man who had received change for five dol-

lars, held out his hand containing change

which was one dollar short, demanding

the additional dollar. Now, what is a

man going to do under such circumstances

as these? He has been confused and dis-

turbed in mind by the numerous applica-

tions of those around him, and how can

the salesman tell whether he has given a

man the right change or not? Nine times

out of ten the salesman will hand over the

one dollar to this miserable fraud, who at

I shall instruct my men not to accept a

quarts of strawberries. The salesman

should instruct buyers of a quart or two

to get the change if they want the fruit.

in order to get five cents. The chances

are too great for mistakes in making

change. I have often had street car con-

ductors hand me back too much change

and I have surprised them when I in-

It is a rule with conductors on street

five or ten-dollar bill in payment for a few

first received his full change.

payment a five-dollar bill, the change

gets away with a profit of \$4.95.

that they may not be disastrous

There is much to be learned by even the

speet as are the Brown Leghorns.

The Barred Plymouth Rock chickens

selecting off birds, even in this breed when

this breed skirmishing around in

tination.

be. I set a Brown Leghorn hen at

cisely the copy of its neighbor.

Green's Fruit Grower

A MONTHLY IOURNAL. Devoted to Orchard, Garden, Poultry and Household.

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Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1899.

The circulation of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER is larger than that of any other horti-cultural paper published in America.

EDITORIAL.

Unsuccessful and Successful Planting.

Near the city of Rochester is a long stretch of road through the country where the owner has planted perhaps five hundred maple trees. The conditions of planting along this country road were reasonably favorable, and a careful planter could have made almost every one of these trees grow, but he did not. I passed near this road yesterday, and there were not more than five out of the entire lot living. Here is an illustration of poor planting. I will suppose that the cause of failure was in exposing the trees, after being dug, to the sun and wind before being placed in the ground. Then I will assume that small holes were dug in the thick sod of the roadside, that the holes were not dug deep enough, and that there was not good, fine soil under the sod to fill up the s. and to cover the roots of in the proper manner, also that the sods were placed around the roots of the trees, and that the whole mass dried out, and in consequence the trees perished.

A thick sod, such as that growing along the roadside, is a bad place in which to plant any tree. If the tree is planted in such a place the sod should be removed for a distance of five or six feet, so as to give each tree the effect of being planted in cultivated ground. A dense sod soon exhausts the moisture from all surrounding soil. Thus trees planted in a small hole on a sodded space are soon robbed of all moisture.

I will assume further that the planter of these trees that died did not make the ground firm by tramping and packing about the roots of the trees after planting.

SUCCESSFUL PLANTING.

In contrast to the above example of poor planting, I have near my city place an example of successful tree planting under unfavorable circumstances. The owner of property desired to plant a long avenue of maple trees, the ground for the most part being absolutely sterile, owing to the fact that an elevation had been cut away by the city, fifteen feet of soil having been removed and nothing being left in which to plant these trees but a subsoil of sand without fertility. This was about as poor a place to plant trees as one could imagine, but this man, in planting hundreds of maple trees, largely in this poor woil, did not lose a single tree. The trees have been planted four years and have made as fine a growth as I have ever known maple trees to make during

to short a time. How did this man succeed under such unfavorable circumstances? First, he understood how to plant trees. He was a man of experience. He kept his trees shaded from the sun and wind. He did not distribute them along the row, allowing them to dry out before their roots were covered with soil. They were placed upon a wagon, their roots wet, and canvas thrown over the entire load, only one tree being removed at a time. previous to the trees being dug, large holes were dug in the poor sandy soil, and a large two-horse wagon load of rich, fertile garden soil was used for each four holes where the trees were to be placed, therefore each tree was planted in the finest garden soil under est possible conditions. Then the soil was firmly compacted about the roots, and over the surface of the ground. After planting, a forkful or two of strawy litter was thrown about each tree. The above illustrates the methods of poor planting, and the methods of good planting, and the results in each case.

The Causes of Strawberry Buttons.

The question is often asked, what is the cause of strawberry buttons, reference being made to the knobby and knotty, hardy and undesirable end of strawberries, such as occur during certain seasons with certain varieties. Various reasons have been assigned for this peculiarity of the strawberry. This season the strawberry crop near Rochester, N. Y., has been injured by an early June frost. On

examination of the buds, June 12th, I

have come to the conclusion that frost is the cause of strawberry buttons.

Strawberries are very easily injured by frost. Often the end of the berry is injured, while the lower part partially covered with the calvy is not injured. Strawberries thus partially injured uniformly produce buttons. If the seeds of the berry are destroyed, as they often are, by frost at the point these seeds will not further develop; the strawberry will simply de velop at the lower part where the seeds are not injured. Thus the point of the berry where the seeds are destroyed simply develops into a hard, leathery substance, which is not edible.

Since it often occurs that only one or two varieties in a large plantation have outton berries, it has been assumed that outtons could not be caused by frost. This is not a correct conclusion, since some varieties of strawberries are far more easily affected by frost than others, and some varieties are more protected from frost than others by foliage, or by the manner in which the berries are held by the fruit stems, also for the reason that some varieties are a little earlier than others, and are in just the condition at the time of the frost to be most seriously injured.

When frost has struck a berry plantation, the injury done is generally more se rious than at first supposed. Strawber ries about Rochester will be scarce and high throughout the season. Home grown strawberries sold at first at 10c. per quart, but in a few days they advanced o 15c. per quart. I do not think it is safe to say that one variety of strawberry is more susceptible to injury by frost than another, although one variety may be more seriously injured one year than another, since so much depends upon the date when the frost comes, and the condition of the variety at that precise moment.

For instance, the frost may come when the early berries are in a condition to be injured, and the late varieties are not in such a condition. In that case the early varieties would seem to be most liable to injury, while, in fact, they might not be more liable than other varieties.

Buyers of strawberries from eastern ections of New York State have come to Rochester expecting to find a big crop here at low prices, but in this they met with disappointment. At Green's fruit farm there will be a fair crop. Some varieties are scarcely injured at all. We expect to make as much profit as from a full crop, since prices will be so much higher. Last year our strawberries sold for nearly \$1,500. We had a big crop, selling at about 6c. per quart.

A Woman Scare-Crow.

I have seen almost all kinds of scarecrows set up in fields of corn, some of which have been ingenious and comical. Yesterday as I was driving through the country. I saw for the first time a scarecrow in a field of corn, which represented woman. The head was decorated with an old-fashioned bonnet, and a large and flowing dress was well filled out with padskirt and all. The arms were ding. stretched forth as though in the act of giving a sudden alarm. In order that the effigy might be more effective, the originator had attached a rope to the trail of the dress, which drew that portion of the garment out to the extreme distance, which, together with the flapping of the dress in the wind, gave life and animation to the entire figure.

We suggest to builders of scarecrow that more women scarecrows be introduced. Why not? This is an age of innovations. Woman has taken her place in almost every department of human industry. She is found in the dry-goods stores, groceries, in counting rooms, tories, as well as in the pulpits and doctor's offices. She is engaged in the gold mines of Alaska, on the cattle and sheep ranches of the plains, and on the farms gardens of almost every state and territory. Why deprive her of this unique and novel position of frightening away crows, which has so long been monopolized by man. But seriously speaking, a woman's dress will surely frighten away more crows and blackbirds than a man's dress, not for the reason that it is ungainly, but because it is more voluminous, hence more frightful to the birds.

Improved Methods of Shipping Strawberries.

Rochester, N. Y., has been favored this season with the finest Southern strawberries ever offered in this city. The fruit has been of large size, of good quality, and has been offered in the markets here in large quantities and in good condition. Twice the usual amount of Southern berries have been sold here this season on account of the quality of the berries and | would not seek to make it attractive, and the moderate prices. These berries have sold at 10c., 12c. and 15c. per quart, the bulk of them having been sold at 10c. per quart. The berries came from Florida,

Alabama and Tennessee.

As the editor of Green's Fruit Grower admired these berries on our fruit stands. he wondered why it was that they were offered in such fine condition and at such low prices. The article on another page headed "Strawberry Growing in Florida" will partially answer this question. The facts are that through the old methods of shipping strawberries by express, careless handling, delays in shipment and excessive express charges made strawberry growing unprofitable in the South where they had to be shipped long distances. Commission houses complained that by the old system berries did not arrive at destination in good condition, therefore, strawberry growing at those distant Southern points was partially abandoned. This caused the railroads to meet with serious losses and they set about to encourage growers to plant again largely, assuring them they would get better service. Then fast freight refrigerator cars were put on and carload lots thus shipped to various Northern points. The reason why strawberries were sold at such low prices was that they came here in carload lots. This fruit was so fine and fresh there was a great scramble for it by the prominent commission houses and the fruit was disposed of within an hour or

so after the cars arrived. It will be seen that a complete revolution has been made in the shipment of strawberries from the South. It has led to a profit, not only to the growers of the strawberries, and the grocers who sell them in the North, but also a profit to the railroads, which have encouraged shipnents by better facilities.

What has been done in improved shipnent facilities of strawberries can be done in the shipment of peaches, grapes and all other fruits. In most cases it is only necessary to call the attention of railroads in a forcible manner to the matter that their interests can be conserved by giving fruit growers best possible fa-

Cheerfulness throws sunlight on all the paths of life.-Jean Paul Richter. It is not occasional brilliancy, but cor and attractive than a hundred or so little stant shining that tells.—Rev. Floyd W. Brown Leghora chicks, every one pre-

Last of the Apples.

Last fall we picked our Northern Spy apples, placed them in barrels as soon as picked, without sweating, and put them in cold storage. We have withdrawn them. one barrel at a time, and have been eating

Each apple was wrapped in a large piece of newspaper, sufficient to enclose the apple on all sides. Then the apples were packed closely in layers in barrels and headed. To-day, June 9th, we have eaten the last of these apples and found them fresh, crisp and in fine condition although this last barrel has been out of

cold storage six weeks. Usually apples taken out of cold storage do not keep well, but these specimens, wrapped in paper, have kept remarkably well after being removed from cold stor age. We find the wrapping of paper around each apple is a great protection, and recommend it whether the apples are put in cold storage or not. Apples in ordinary cellars wrapped in paper may be preserved in good condition far longer than those not thus wrapped.

I am confident that if fruit growers knew the value of wrapping apples in paper, this method would be more gen erally practiced. Pears, peaches, grapes and other fruits may be wrapped in paper to as good advantage as apples.

do not advise keeping apples into June for market purposes, since there is but little demand for apples after the ap pearance of strawberries. There is a season in the spring, or early summer, past which it is no longer desirable to hold apples for market. April and May are the best seasons for selling winter apples at high prices. We sold a few barrels these Spy apples in April at \$5.00, sending them to Detroit, Mich. The party receiving them was well pleased with the appearance and quality and desired to buy a full carload.

Homesickness.

This disorder is now called nostalgia. We never heard of this new word for home sickness until our soldiers went to Cuba. Many of them were there attacked by homesickness, which developed into a serious physical and mental disorder, hence the new name.

All animals become attached to the place where they long dwell, and to their companions. The past spring our favorite milk cow died and we were compelled to buy a new and handsome Jersey. This cow was seriously homesick for the first three or four weeks and in consequence had no appetite, and would not give much milk. She has now been at our place two months, has recovered her appetite, but is still somewhat homesick.

A dog, cow or chicken in a new hom will be uneasy and discontented. How could it be otherwise? Even these lower animals have associates and companions where they have lived long and know every nook and corner of the place. When removed to a strange locality they miss their old associates and surroundings, and are discontented. How much more seriously must this discontent be felt by man, who is so much more closely in sympathy with, and associated with his friends, relatives and companions, and who so much more highly appreciates his old home, and becomes more greatly attached to old surroundings?

The man who has once experienced the feeling of homesickness needs no argument to prove that it is a serious disorder. As a boy I was confined closely to home. At the age of fifteen I left home to engage in business with my brother, who lived several hundred miles distant. It seemed to me that I was thousands of miles away from home. I was terribly homesick and can sympathize fully with those who are afflicted in that way. For many nights, big boy as I was, I cried myself to sleep. The new place, although it was attractive and everything was done to make it pleasant for me, seemed to have no attractions whatever.

Since it is possible for a young man to be homesick when surrounded by relatives in a comfortable house, and when shown every kindness and attention, can we deem it strange that soldiers, herded together like sheep, in a strange land, without shelter, comfortable lodging, or palatable food, surrounded by those who are not congenial as companions, are suffering from homesickness to such an extent as to be utterly incapacitated for duty, or that the sickness should develop into physical or mental disorders which may cause

death? When we consider the question of homeloving philosophically, we see that it is a desirable characteristic. The home is the foundation of church, society and nation. If you destroy love of home you destroy the stability of the nation. If we did not love home more than any other place we

would simply be vagrants. Men and women are stronger when at home than when away from home. At home they are surrounded by their friends, relatives and acquaintances, and every act or movement is known and subject to criticism; therefore they keep an upright course. But where people spend most of their time away from home, it has been noticed that there is an ease ment in conduct, since there is no one to watch, or to criticise, no one being near who knows them. People are not made tramps and outcasts in an hour, or a day. They decline in self respect and virture by slow degrees. If tramps had attractive homes in early or middle life, it is doubtful if they would have become

tramps. Thus the Creator has planted in our hearts a love of home and home associa tions. For our personal good, and for the good of the public let us make the most of this God-given faculty, and tie our selves more closely to our homes. rolling stone gathers no moss." A man, or a family, moving from one part of the country to another seldom amounts to anything. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower is often asked for advice in regard to peo ple who think of moving to another portion of the country. The editor always advises a man to stay where he is if it is possible for him to do so. Changes are hazardous. Usually if a man cannot succeed where he is known, or where he was born and brought up, he cannot succeed

anywhere. Visiting the Chicken Farm.

I have always been interested in fowls. but of late years I have given them more particular attention, and have found them an interesting subject for study. As I walked out yesterday along the coops and enclosures of our chicken farm, I felt as though it would be a pleasure to spend a portion of my time daily among these handsome domestic birds. There were hundreds of chickens of various ages of each of the different breeds, and at our approach they deserted the mother hen and swarmed about our feet in such a cars that they shall not change large bills way as to endanger their lives as we I cannot imagine anything more bright

These Since them back the balance due. I am a great hunter, possibly this is one

Men who go out from fruit farms, selling strawberries, blackberries, grapes, and other fruits, are not supposed to be experts in making change, or handling money, therefore they should be instructed not to change large bills in taking payment for small sales.

Encouraging Birds.

When I moved to my city place there were few birds there. I immediately hen, protecting her brood with her life if planted trees and shrubbery about this five acre place and naturally the birds accuour city place over thirteen eggs, twelve mulated there. First came the robins, of which hatched. When the chicks were which were made welcome although they only a few days old they were placed in a gathered now and then a strawberry from bushel basket with the old hen and sent our garden beds. Next came the cat-bird. which is a very interesting songster. Many people have an idea that the cat-hird sim-I was pleased yesterday to note ply has a cry like a cat. This is a mistake since that is simply its note of alarm when disturbed. Early in June it has a beautiful and peculiar song. It belongs to the mocking bird group, and its song re Brown Leghorns, we sent up from Rochsembles that of the mocking bird. The cat-bird is a little shy, but since we did set at the city, but the removal to the not disturb it, or allow it to be disturbed, t gradually became more tame and nested their maternal instincts, since but one of near by, perching upon the branches near the piazza where we sat in the cool of the day.

Later a strange bird which I have heard ive bird, showy, snow white, and there only in the wild woodlands, and which I ave not been able definitely to name, but which I think is the Wood Thrush, came into our vicinity with its beautiful, weird breed, when first hatched, are not quite and sad whistling song. Last year was ts first season with us, when it could be heard only at a distance. This season it has appeared again and comes near the I found this bird in the Adirondacks last summer. It is one of the sweet est songsters of the secluded woodland re-

Until this season we have not been fa vored with visits from the Baltimore Oriole, but now a pair of these beautiful birds have made their nest on a low branch of a wide-spreading apple tree not far from the house. The birds are quite tame and are often seen on the branches that spread almost to our eaves. The Oriole is not nearly so plentiful as it was in olden times. It is more rarely met with every year. Its nest is so conspicuous that it is often the prey of crows and other enemies, which rob the nests of their eggs. I assume that this is one reason why the Orioles have put their nest so near our house. I often see the Oriole in hot pursuit of the crow, which is its worst enemy.

My object in writing these lines is to Illustrate the fact that we can encourage birds to nest near our homes and to enliven our grounds with their beautiful songs and bright plumage. On the other hand, if the birds are stoned, or shot at with guns, or if wicked boys are allowed to rob their nests, it is easy to drive away these feathered friends. I am a friend of birds and desire that they should be protected and be multiplied. We receive no injury from birds, except a trifle from robins, and a pecking into grapes by sparrows. There is a large flock of sparrows at our place and they are disastrous to the grapes, but so far we have

not destroyed any of the sparrows. Last year I saw a Phoebe bird near our place, which was the first one I had seen in a long time. Yesterday in driving through the country I saw another Phoebe bird in a tree near an abandoned This is a delightful little songster house. and it pains me to learn that it is becoming extinct. It loves the habitations of man, and returns each year to its old nest-ing place, if not disturbed. It builds its nests, however, in places accessible to cats, and very likely the cat is responsible for its disappearance.

Long Pull and a Strong

As I sat upon my piazza yesterday norning, two robins lit upon the lawn and began to pick up insects at every hop. it be possible that the teeth of this cat had Suddenly, one of them made a desperate dropped out suddenly, as marbles would dive at something and began to pull with drop out of the pocket of a boy when all its might. I soon saw that the bird turned inside out? No, this was hardly had hold of a worm, only the head of possible. Strange as it may appear, no which protruded above the soil. The bird pulled persistently, and in a few moments had four or five inches of the worm out of the ground, but its hold upon i was at such length as to make the pull disadvantageous. Therefore the bird it and caught it lower dropped down that it might have a better pur chase, continuing to pull desperately. After a few moments the robin seemed to be weary. It dropped its hold of the worm and seemed to stand upon it with its feet to prevent it from escaping into the ground. Then the bird grappled with the worm again, and continued to pull, and in a short time landed the colossal creat-

ure upon the green grass, when it was swallowed with evident relish. While this robin was contending with the worm, I was watching its companion, expecting to see it also tackle the worm. but in this I was disappointed. The com panion bird watched the other in its eforts, but did not interfere in the slightest degree, but continued to pick up a bug here and there. It seemed to me that this bird etiquette was in better form than that of many people. How natural it is for people when they discover that others have found a good thing to help them-

selves to a mouthful, I trust the boys who read these lines and who rove about with gun and stones, will consider for a moment the useful ness of these birds. If you should employ a man and pay him \$1.50 per day to gather worms, he would not pick up one-hundredth part as many as one of these robins. A man hired for this purpose also would not put in as many hours of work. The robins that sing about my place so cheerily are up with the first grey streaks of dawn, long before the sun risen, and they continue their work long after the six o'clock bell, or whistle has sounded. It is a poor robin that will not gather into its little crop a thousand bugs, and other forms of insect life during the day. The hired man would need watching, but the robin does not loaf at his work, or wander away in search of

In these latter days it has been noticed that insect pests of the fields and orchards have been increasing rapidly, in fact to such an extent that hundreds of millions of dollars each year are lost through the depredations of these insects. It has also been noticed that the increase of insects has grown in proportion to the decrease of bird life. In early days timber lands and groves were more numerous than at present, and these gave refuge to the wild song-birds and others. As the timber-lands were cleared away, the birds sought the habitations of man, generally nesting in the trees about our homes, sometimes building under the eaves of our houses. In many cases the confidence of birds in mankind was misplaced.

Birds have many enemies, aside from men and boys. At present women-kindhearted, sympathetic, well-meaning women -are among the worst enemies of birds. These women wear dead birds on their hats, and this causes the destruction of

formed them of their mistake, and handed millions of songsters annually. Another fruit and more of it enemy of birds is the domestic cat, which climbs trees and feeds upon the birdlings long before they have strength to fly, or pounces upon full grown birds from behind bushes. Weasles, skunks and squirrels, also many other kinds of vermin, feed upon the eggs and the young birds. Altogether, our song birds lead a life of

> I have in my garden beds of strawberries, raspberries, also grapes, cherry trees and other fruits. Occasionally the robins are attracted to these fruits and make themselves free with them. I have sometimes thoughtlessly picked up a stone to throw at these "free-booters," but on second thought, when I considered how much pleasure they had given me with their beautiful songs, I have dropped the stone, and bade them welcome to a few of my fruits, saying to myself that perhaps I would have less fruit if the robins did not destroy so many insects.

Those who complain of robins and other birds, should remember that all creatures are liable to cause more or less trouble in this world. Man prides himself on his generous deeds, and yet he cannot claim to be without offence.

Strawberry Growing in Florida.

strawberries was quite extensively carried on along the line of the Georgia Southern | tember 22, 1776, when he was bu and Florida Railway between Lake City and Palatka, but of late years the acreage has dwindled down year by year until this season only about two hundred acres were being actively attended to. The management of the above line saw that something he entered the army as a lieutenant must be wrong and that unless some steps were taken the industry would soon die tain. One of his daring achievements out. To this end Mr. J. M. Cutler, general to capture a British ship laden with n freight agent, and Major W. L. Glessner, commissioner of immigration, began to look into the matter, and ultimately meeting of all the growers was called last fall to see if something could be done. The growers were asked to tell their troubles and their reasons for discontinuing the growing of this luscious fruit. The sum total of their reply was: High rates of transportation by express, bad handling en route, and consequent poor results when the fruit sold in the markets.

Complaints were also made about irre sponsible commission men invariably reporting arrival in bad order, whether was the case or not. To ship by freight service took too long; when the weather became warm it was too risky to ship in open crates by express; thus all that was left to them was to use what is known as the "pony" or "jumbo" refrigerator, a portable but heavy ice-box, and when they did this the rate for service was so high that it left little for the grower.

It did not take long to seek a remedy for all this. The management of the road put in very favorable refrigeration rates in solid cars and arranged a fast freight service to all points east and west. As a solid carload could not this season be secured at any one station on the line, a "pick-up" service was determined upon. A contract was made with the California Fruit Transportation Co. to use their well-known cars. During the winter many meetings of growers were held and all pledged themselves to support the new system. Messrs. Cutier and Glessner visited the large commission houses in eastern and western markets and asked for their co-operation. Houses owning refrigerator boxes were loth to pledge their support, as it meant these portable refrigerators would lie idle on their hands. Some, however, very

quickly saw that the railroad was deternined to put their plans into effect, and these instructed their representatives to do all they could to make a success of the plans. These wide-awake houses ultimately turned out to be the largest beneficiaries, for they were naturally favored by the grower with their consignments. The first car was started to New York on April 3 and arrived at its destination in seventy two hours in splendid condition. turns for this car were very satisfactory, the fruit realizing better prices than that arriving by express, and this, combined with a lower rate, made the success of the new plan assured. Since then twelve cars have gone forward; in each case the history of the first car has been repeated. The growers have been urged to ship only fine fruits in the cars, and not to their crates, that is, cover up small fruit with large berries on the top.

In order to make a brand for berrie from the G. S. & F. Ry, berry section and to indicate that the fruit arrived in a refrigerator car the company got up a very handsome label, which has been pasted on each end of all the crates which have gone It has been ascertained that buyers have

the fruit was superior. The growers were furnished with these labels gratis by the company, who even thought also of giving them paste and brushes. The loading and forwarding of cars has been under the superintendence of H. H. Richardson, genral agent of the road, and Messrs. H. M. Steele and P. B. Turpin, of the C. F. T. Co. The crates are all placed carefully in the cars by hand. Each crate is separated from the other by a space of two inches to allow of free circulation of the cold air. and they are all kept in place by wooden laths nailed to each crate. The growers are loud in their praises of the service which has been given and all state they intend to increase their acreage this fall. One grower having one acre of berries advises that before the car started he sold \$100 worth of berries locally. Since then he has shipped about forty-five crates net ting him an average of \$5 each, thus realizing to date \$325 from his acre. and he has not yet finished shipping. Another states that before the car started he was heavily in lebt and could not see the way to clear it off. He has steadily shipped by the car, from his four acre patch, and is now not only out of debt but with a snug little sum to his credit.

This year the season will be short as two frosts in February cut the bloom off. Next season the growers will prepare for cold and cover their rows during dangerous periods. The G., S. & F. Ry. will give them warnings of coming frosts by blowing six long whistles. It will thus be seen that the railway company is leaving nothing undone whereby the growers may successfully raise and market their strawberries. It would be well for those who expect to

oin the colony at Grandin, Fla., this fall to look into this matter carefully. There is probably nothing that could be put in rious shape and odd formation that go which will give quicker returns than strawberry culture in Florida. Plants may be set out in August and a crop har- tions which existed on earth during vested in February and March. The cost of putting out an acre is in the neighborhood of \$80 to \$100. Low pine land seems animal lived on; from the shape of to be the best for the purpose. It has been suggested that portable covers for the trod upon. From another fossil they rows be made of light "V" shaped frames enabled to state that the animals had c in sections of twelve to fifteen feet long, nibalistic traits. That is, a carnivo covered with roofing paper, as the best protection from cold. These covers would cost about \$200 per acre, but would last for four or five seasons so that the actual is highly interesting. Special niches ha

The G., S. & F. Ry. Co. is preparing strawberry pamphlet which will show detail cost of raising and actual res from this season's business. let will be illustrated with half-to and will be valuable to prospective onists.

(Our people in the Carolinas use straw, which in times of danger from for is raked over the vines, and during ripening season is used as a mulch t tect the fruit from dirt. After he the straw is raked up and stacked a used again another year. The expense labor in getting and using the stray about \$7 an acre. Our new settlers Florida by co-operating together and the railroad can make money at the ness .- Eds.)-Hugh H. Richardson, Farm, Field and Fireside.

NATHAN HALE.

Nathan Hale, an American soldier

Achievements of an America Patriot of Revolutionary Fame

the war of the Revolution, was har as a spy by the British because he found within their lines getting info tion for General George Washin commander of the patriot army. A few years ago the business of raising was born at Coventry, Conn., June 1755, and was hanged in New York years old. He graduated at Yale lege in 1773, when but 18 years old taught school for a while in Connect His parents wished him to becom clergyman, but when the war broke in a few months was promoted to be



visions, taking her at midnight fi under the guns of the British warships New York harbor. The provisions w distributed to the needy American diers. After Washington's famous treat across Long Island he asked fo brave and discreet man to go into enemy's lines and get plans of t camp and accurate information as to the strength and plans. In disguise H went into the camp and secured the plan but on his way back to Washington ! was captured by the enemy and take before General Sir William Howe, w. ordered that he be hanged the next morn ing. He died uttering the now famo sentiment. "I only regret that I have by one life to lose for my country!" A fine statue of Hale stands in Ci Hall park, New York. It shows h bound, ready for execution, and on the account it has been severely criticised many persons. The accompanying illu

Said of Great Men

tration shows the statue in question.

Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Cant bury, early predicted the future of S Thomas More. Pointing to the boy day, he said to those about him: youth will one day be the ornament England."

Cardinal Wolsey, though a butcher son, had an early presentiment of his f ture eminence. He used to say that if could but once set foot at court, he wo soon introduce himself there. And scarce had he obtained admission at court. possessor of a humble benefice, than h did not hesitate to say that "hencefor there was no favor to which he dared no aspire."

At 18, Gondi, afterward Cardinal Retz, composed certain reminiscences early studies, on reading which, Richeli exclaimed: "Here's a dangerous fellow since sought for crates with these labels Marshal Turenne, in his early you on them, knowing that the condition of prophetically foretold the distinction arms to which he would rise. But doub less there are few youths who enter t army full of arder and courage who not predict for themselves the career of hero and a conqueror.

Milton, in his early writings, foresha owed his great poem, then not matured his mind. He declared his intention, many years before he commenced his task, writing some great poem for poster which the world would not willingly die." Bossuet, when a youth, was present

to a number of prelates by one of bishops of his church, who said of his when he had left: "That young man wh has just gone forth will be one of greatest luminaries of the church." Mazarin early predicted the brilli career of Louis XIV. He said of h "He has in him stuff for four kings." An at another time: "He may take the roa a little later than others, but he will much further."

One day a mason named Barbe said Mme. de Maintenon, who was at time the wife of Scarron: "After n trouble a great king will love you; will reign; but, although at the summi favor, it will be of no benefit to you." added some remarkable details, which peared to cause her some emotion. friends rallied her about the predic when the conjuror said to them, with air of a man confident of the truth what he said: "You will be glad to the hem of her garment then, instead amusing yourself at her expense."

The Bad Lands of the West are f in places to be literally underlaid with bones of diposaurs. They are of such gists are enabled by means of then draw no uncertain picture of the early ages. From the teeth they are abled to say just what kind of food feet they can state the kind of ground species killed and ate a herbivorous cies. The work of finding, transport mounting and studying these great bon cost per acre would not be heavy and been made in the American Museum to would be amply repaid by having earlier | ceive the mounted skeletons.

ULY

WOMEN'S DEPA "The hand that rocks

rules the world."

Women and W Some women cannot build the broken altars of their hear Their weak hands are un To mend the breach that pe and raise behind the gate Of pride, some newer altars of first dead hopes. Such wo sit ever wailing o'er their fai

Their idols when they fellook the fair shrine and re twain,
And evermore a knell
tung by the ghastly wraith
ile a requiem of undying
nd moves the crushed dea
alde, While the dull blasts of ru Eddy around in clouds the by Some in the numbing shock of crumbling altars sink to ri And build completer altar of womanhood; to cast the without a tear for what is lo For the bright phantoms

day; But to their new-throned idol Saying, "The king is dead; king!" They find a worthier dust And raise it o'er the altars of And love it dearly, as a They even forget in happid loss of former idols, saying, with a "How could we deem our bro

Beatrice Coffey, in ONLY A WOMAN'S TH

More Fruit.

Written for Green's Fruit G regular correspondent, Siste The earth, the air, and the now preparing the delicious f beautiful to the eye, but med the ills flesh is heir to. Nov must make a firm resolve, an no more working in hot kite pies, but in their place let on the table three times a da are among the first, and then like them to tone up a sluggi disordered stomach. If you drink lemonade, a glassful fast, and have a clear head day. A glass of it before g will ensure sleep. Blackberr tomach in order and red rasp rawberries, need the tongu sing their praises. Banana can well take the place hot days. But apples may be the king of fruits, and can be times a day every day in the tone up the system so that di devil, Grippe, is not so apt and keep us in his clutches fresh fruit costs more than pie

nedicines, it is money in one' think of the saving in time that fruit desserts give us.

nto account the doctor's

PICNICS. Nothing like a day off to to the spring house cleaning an not for the luncheon basket the e more ready to go. But so tarts, cakes and what not have that the housekeeper is ti thought of preparing. But soothing air. Being out of for a few hours will be healin for that dreaded luncheon, ma licious sandwiches by choppin fine, seasoning with salt and I little water to moisten. Cut thin slices and use the best family will not clamor for I cake, if they have these in I fruit is the most acceptable seem made on purpose for I ways put in a tumbler or cu ing, never using the ones prov thirsty public. No telling w may lurk around the oft use bit of cheese, and plain cool children will not be tiresome Be sure to spend some of

June days out of doors, even yard is your picnic ground.

VETERANS. Paeonies or pinies, as our gralled them, are the real old w among plants. Once get esta they will stand almost anyt way of hardship and neglect. cold winters their red sprou smiling in the spring, among arrivals. From that time until out their generous load of f are interesting and after th time is over they are a decor until late fall. If we live house, and all ought to striv our first plant purchase should crimson paeony, and if we ha another, a white one. They our time, and in New Engle points with pride to an im that gives off great blooms The original one was brought many by an ancestor over years ago. The best of it is cheap we all can have them. A SIMPLE REMEI

We all take medicine, and tores flourish when other busi the wall. But there is an el our houses trying to get in at and crevice, and that if breath bodies, would keep us well, from many diseases, -God's air. Pneumonia, grippe, crou colds, are stalking through the bering their victims by thousa can be fought, and turned asid dwellings by this same pure to take deep, long breaths, tightly closed, and expel slow lough, too simple for most o much faith in, and if we feel apt to fly to a medicine bottle run up a doctor's bill. Let i other things these los with tightly closed lips will c are walking, and feet and hand stop a second and draw in the nose, expelling it slowly;

GREENS FRUIT GROWER

the Paper

for the Family

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

"The hand that rocks the cradle

Women and Women.

Their idols when they fell, hook the fair shrine and rent the well in

twain,
And evermore a knell
Rung by the ghastly wraith of hope belied,
Walls a requiem of undying pain
And moves the crushed dead at the altar

while the dull blasts of ruined love and

day; But to their new-throned idols incense bring, Saying, "The king is dead; long live the

They find a worthler dust d raise it o'er the altars of the past, And love it dearly, as a woman must— they even forget in happier hours their

former idols, saying, with smiles at last; low could we deem our broken dreams a

-Clure Beatrice Coffey, in Chicago Inter-

More Fruit.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by our

The earth, the air, and the sunshine are

now preparing the delicious fruit, not only

beautiful to the eye, but medicine for all

the ills flesh is heir to. Now we women

must make a firm resolve, and stick to it,

more working in hot kitchens making

pies, but in their place let us have fruit

on the table three times a day. Currants

are among the first, and there is nothing

like them to tone up a sluggish liver and disordered stomach. If you are bilious

drink lemonade, a glassful before break-

fast, and have a clear head for the busy

day. A glass of it before going to bed

will ensure sleep. Blackberries keep the

strawberries, need the tongue of a poet o sing their praises. Bananas are hearty

and can well take the place of meat on

the king of fruits, and can be eaten three

times a day every day in the week. They

resh fruit costs more than pies, but taking

edicines, it is money in one's pocket; and

into account the doctor's bills and the

think of the saving in time and temper

Nothing like a day off to tone up after

e spring house cleaning and if it were

ot for the luncheon basket the wife would

more ready to go. But so many pies,

arts, cakes and what not have to be made,

at the housekeeper is tired at the

hought of preparing. But "go" for the

oothing air. Being out of the kitchen

or that dreaded luncheon, make some de-

clous sandwiches by chopping beefsteak

ine, seasoning with salt and pepper and a

ittle water to moisten. Cut the bread in

hin slices and use the best butter. The

family will not clamor for pies, or rich

cake, if they have these in plenty. But

fruit is the most acceptable and bananas

seem made on purpose for picnics. Always put in a tumbler or cup for drink-

ing, never using the ones provided for the

thirsty public. No telling what diseases

may lurk around the oft used rims. A

t of cheese, and plain cookies for the

dren will not be tiresome to prepare.

Be sure to spend some of these lovely

Paeonies or pinies, as our grandmothers

alled them, are the real old war veterans

mong plants. Once get established, and

they will stand almost anything in the

way of hardship and neglect. After our

cold winters their red sprouts come up

amiling in the spring, among the earliest

arrivals. From that time until they bring

out their generous load of flowers they

are interesting and after the blooming

he is over they are a decorative shrub

ntil late fall. If we live in our own

house, and all ought to strive to do so,

our first plant purchase should be a dark

imson paeony, and if we have room for

ther, a white one. They will outlast

nts with pride to an immense root

gives off great blooms every year.

The original one was brought from Ger-

ears ago. The best of it is they are so

A SIMPLE REMEDY.

theap we all can have them.

nany by an ancestor over a hundred

We all take medicine, and the drug

tores flourish when other business goes to

houses trying to get in at every crack

ies, would keep us well, or cure us

m many diseases, God's pure, fresh

Pneumonia, grippe, croup, coughs,

ds, are stalking through the land, num-

ing their victims by thousands. They

ellings by this same pure air. Learn

take deep, long breaths, with lips

ightly closed, and expel slowly. Simple

much faith in, and if we feel ill, we are

pt to fly to a medicine bottle or calmly

with tightly closed lips will do. If you

up a doctor's bill. Let me tell you

other things these long breath .

walking, and feet and hands are cold,

nose, expelling it slowly; this sends

Rop a second and draw in the air through

lough, too simple for most of us to put

can be fought, and turned aside from our

crevice, and that if breathed into our

the wall. But there is an elixir around

ur time, and in New England a man

June days out of doors, even if the back

yard is your picnic ground.

or a few hours will be healing balm. As

PICNICS.

that fruit desserts give us.

omach in order and red raspberries, with

regular correspondent, Sister Gracious.

Eddy around in clouds the by-gone's dust!

rules the world."

e of it. & F. Ry. Co. is preparing nphlet which will show in raising and actual result This pamp on's business. strated with half-tone cut aluable to prospective co

in the Carolinas use pin times of danger from frost the vines, and during the n is used as a mulch to pr from dirt. After harves raked up and stacked and ther year. The expense ng and using the straw i acre. Our new settlers operating together and wi make money at the bus Hugh H. Richardson, and Fireside.

THAN HALE.

nts of an American Revolutionary Fame

e, an American soldier in ne Revolution, was hanged the British because he was their lines getting inform neral George Washington f the patriot army. Hal Coventry, Conn., June hanged in New York Se 776, when he was but le graduated at Yale Co when but 18 years old and for a while in Connection wished him to become when the war broke or army as a lieutenant an hs was promoted to be car is daring achievements wa British ship laden with pro



g her at midnight from of the British warships in rbor. The provisions the needy American so Washington's famous ong Island he asked for screet man to go into and get plans of th rate information as to t plans. In disguise Ha camp and secured the plans ay back to Washington by the enemy and taken 1 Sir William Howe, wh e be hanged the next mor uttering the now famous only regret that I have out e for my country!" e of Hale stands in Ci ew York. It shows hir for execution, and on The been severely criticised b The accompanying ill: the statue in question.

rton, archbishop of Cante redicted the future of Pointing to the boy those about him: day be the ornament

olsey, though a butcher rly presentiment of his fo He used to say that if I set foot at court, he wo himself there. And scare ed admission at court, t humble benefice, than te to say that "hencefor favor to which he dared no

di, afterward Cardinal d certain reminiscences on reading which, Richel lere's a dangerous fello renne, in his early yout foretold the distinction he would rise. But dot few youths who enter the arder and courage who themselves the career of nqueror.

is early writings, foresha poem, then not matured i clared his intention, ma he commenced his task, great poem for poster orld would not willingly

en a youth, was present prelates by one of t church, who said of h eft: "That young man forth will be one of t aries of the church." predicted the brillia is XIV. He said of his stuff for four kings." An "He may take the rot than others, but he will a

nason named Barbe said ntenon, who was at the of Scarron: "After m t king will love you; y although at the summit of no benefit to you." narkable details, which a se her some emotion. her about the predicti uror said to them, with the confident of the truth "You will be glad to r garment then, instead elf at her expense."

inds of the West are for literally underlaid with th They are of such d odd formation that geol oled by means of them rtain picture of the co isted on earth during thes rom the teeth they are just what kind of food on; from the shape of state the kind of ground rom another fossil they a te that the animals had cal s. That is, a carnivor and ate a herbivorous rk of finding, transportil studying these great bon esting. Special niches have the American Museum to funted skeletons.

the blood to the distant members of the body, and soon there is a deliciou warmth. Perhaps you are troubled with sleeplessness; after tossing and changing positions from side to side, lay the head well up on the pillow, close the mouth and begin to breathe slowly; generally sleep will come within a few minutes. But the air in our rooms must be pure, and by the careful way it is shut out of our houses one would think we were paying for it by the quantity.

FORETHOUGHT. A keen look ahead is most valuable in

the garden. You may go out some morning and see two or three dandelions in bloom, and the flowers are so few you hate to pull the weed up; let it alone and soon you see a dozen plants in different parts of the garden, the flying seeds spread them. Better to have pulled the first, for if once anchored, a dandelion is a hard thing to get out of the ground. There is a weeder on purpose for these pesky customers, a stick with a knife on the end that yanks them up in short order. A wise forethought in summer will select the house plants for next winter, and care for them particularly. Slips will be taken from the abutilon, or other large plants, and some of the seedlings will be potted, and placed in the shady bed to grow slowly. Asters make nice house plants and also sweet alyssum, Some women cannot build
The broken altars of their hearts up straight,
Their weak hands are unskilled
To mend the breach that perfidy has made
and raise behind the gate
Of pride, some newer altars in the shade
of first dead hopes. Such women, it is said,
Sit ever wailing o'er their faithless dead. ageratum, and nasturtiums. When seed time comes have some old saucers ready and put each kind by itself. It is not much work to make neat paper bags or use the envelopes that come in the seed catalogues, and be sure to label carefully. Then they will be nice little presents to give away or to enclose in letters. As the annuals get through blooming pull out the stems; the other things look better to have the clean earth show around them, and the garden is so much more satisfactory if kept neatly.

House or Home-Which?

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by MRS. LIZZIE GREGG HALL, N. Y.

Some in the numbing shock crumbling altars sink to rise more strong and build completer altars on the rock of womanhood; to cast the past away ithout a tear for what is lost, nor long for the bright phantoms of a vanished Happy is that home where the wife and mother is a real home maker! The housekeeper is always one-sided and never rises above her work; but the homemaker is a broad, many-sided woman, who masters her work and keeps in touch with the living issues of the day. She makes all who come under her roof feel at home without being conscious of the effort necessary to bring about such a result, while the housekeeper constantly thrusts her methods to the front in such a way as to burden her family and friends.

The home maker is the better manager ONLY A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS of the two because she adds to the system the atmosphere of a true home. She takes the skeleton method and throws around it the charm of a living, loving personality. With her the house and its machinery is secondary and subservient to the home and its influence.

"If through the effect we drag the cause, Dissect, divide, anatomize, Results are lost in loathsome laws, And all the ancient beauty dies.

Till we, instead of bloom and light, See only sinews, nerves and veins, Nor will the effect and cause unite; For one is lost if one remains.'

Making Tough Steak Tender.

A thin round steak that is cut from poor animal, every housekeeper knows, is one of the toughest of meats. What is to be done with it? is the question she asks, if such a cut comes to the house. Broiling is out of the question, frying is not much better, hash is not wanted, and hot days. But apples may be well called the frequently used method of rolling and roasting produces a dish that is masticated with difficulty.

One way of solving the problem is this: tone up the system so that dreadful little eril Grinne, is not so ant to catch hold | Roil or rather simmer, the heef for about and keep us in his clutches. Some say an hour in a small quantity of water: Prepare a dressing of bread-crumbs, and butter, and spread over-one-half the piece of steak. Fold over the other half. place in a baking pan, pour over the water in which the meat was boiled, roast for an hour or more, basting frequently, Serve with the gravy surrounding the roast, and if a few canned mush-rooms are at hand to add, so much the better .-Central Christian Advocate.

Some Homely Helps.

Canned vegetables, like canned fruit, are improved in flavor by standing open two or more hours, to restore the oxygen that was eliminated in cooking. The smaller a roast of meat, the hotter should be the oven at first, that the least possible amount of its delicate juices may

escape. Rice has a finer flavor if washed in hor water instead of cold, before cooking. If rice is not disturbed during the prod ess of boiling, the kernels will be whole, dry and easily digested. A few drops of lemon juice added to the water will make

it whiter and finer flavored. Bread crumbs for covering the top of scalloped and other baked dishes should be buttered evenly before they are spread. not put on plain, with bits of butter scat-

tered over. Flour should always be kept in a cool,

dry place. The small paper bags that fine groceries come in are a better protection to the hand than the gloves made purposely for black-A small, strong table, with castors, that

can be run back and forth between kitchen and pantry, saves innumerable steps and any amount of time and patience. The best granite ware or other metal coffee-pot will acquire a rank flavor if it is not occasionally purified with borax, ammonia or some other cleansing agent. -Country Gentleman.

Marriage Customs in Ancient Babylon. The old Greek writers have handed down to us some amusing descriptions of wife auctions prevalent in Ancient Babylon. The custom is said to have been originated by Altosa, the daughter of Belochos, in 1433 B. C. Every year the marriageable girls were collected together for the sale, which was attended by those desirous of becoming husbands. The pretty girls were put up first, and the rich men bid furiously against each other for their possession. The money thus provided by the sale of the beauties was employed as a dowry for the girls not so highly favored by nature, whose sales was next conducted. The amount of the dowry depended on the lowest sum accepted by the bidders. No one can deny the ingenuity of the scheme. The poor man was adequately compensated for his plain wife by a good round sum obtained with her. while the rich man, to whom money was no object, got a handsome wife to ornament the head of his table-if tables were used then, which is probably doubtful There was just room, also, for the poor man to obtain an advantage over the wealthy man by finding a fortune in as well as with his wife.

Indian Cradle Song.

Swing thee low in thy cradle soft
Deep in the dusky wood;
Swing thee low and swing aloft—
Sleep as a papoose should:
For safe in your little birchen nest,
Quiet will come, and peace and rest,
If the little papoose is good.

The coyote howls on the prairie cold,
And the owlet hoots in the tree;
And the big moon shines on the little child
As it slumbers peacefully;
So swing thee high in thy little nest,
And swing thee low, and take the rest
That the night-wind brings to thee.

Thy father lies on the fragrant ground,
Dreaming of hunt and fight.
And the pine leaves rustle with mournful
sound

sound
All through the solemn night;
But the little papoose in his birchen nest
Is swinging low as he takes his rest,
Till the sun brings the morning light.
—Detroit Free Press.

Home Vampires.

The man who leaves the breakfast-table and enters the public ways with the shame of a home conflict upon him, in which he has contended for his own side of the question, refusing to yield his point to the very last, will not be likely to wear the appearance of a knight; and if he has submitted meekly to injustice, and has felt conscious of being misunderstood, if he has the smallest germ of manhood in his nature, he must writhe under the treatment, and cannot step like a conqueror or go forth with the courage necessary to win great things in the world. Such a one must wear the look of the vanquished, no matter how loyal his heart may be or how strong his original purpose for true service. And what often makes the condition

more pitiful is the fact that the husband is large-souled, willing to give more than he receives, ready to make sacrifices of his own ease, pleasure and comfort generally while trying to serve his precious purpose for a future fulfillment. Though he closes his eyes against the signs of selfishness in the woman whom he chose as the fairest and sweetest and best he cannot but feel the awful despair of defeat, all on account of the fascinating, unprincipled woman whom he took to share his life.

The woman who can thus bring defeat to a high-souled, unselfish man is the "vampire" that has been portrayed with such unerring skill by Kipling, and many a poor victim of a narrow-minded wife might recognize in it his own experience: Oh, the toll we lost, and the spoll we lost,
And the excellent things we planned,
Belong to the woman who didn't know why
(And now we know she never knew why)
And did not understand.

And it isn't the shame, and it isn't the blame That stings like a white-hot brand;
It's coming to know that she never know why
(Seeing at last she could never know why)
And never could understand.
—Mary R. Baldwin, in Woman's Home

Gems of Thought.

Look upon your troubles as the shadows of coming mercies .- C. H. Spurgeon. Let go the fascination of the unhealthy and the exceptional; come to the everlasting health, the great natural and normal life which lies under the fretfulness of living, as the great sea underlies the fret-ful waves,—"Come unto Me."—Phillips Brooks.

Your souls are a picture gallery. Let their walls be hung with all things sweet and perfect,—the thought of God, the mage of Christ, the lives of God's saints, the aspirations of good and great men, the memories of golden deeds.-Canon Farrar.

When the world opens to you as a plan of God, when all existence is vocal with his meanings, when his intentions thread the universe so that he who reads human progress, in its largeness or its littleness reads God's will,-that is "seeing God."

Phillips Brooks. There are certain great angels which eet us in the way Failure is one, Shame is one. Pain looks us full in the eyes, and we must wrestle with him before he blesses us. Failure brings in his stern hand the peace of renunciation. Shame bears to us the sens of sin, which is the knowledge of God. His hidden face shines with the mercy of heaven, and well for us if we may look into it .- Margaret Deland.

I have read of a detective how once having discovered his man, he joined himself to him as a boon companion, went with him to his haunts, secured his confidence by long friendship, until at length, when all suspicion had been allayed, he got him, as a mere jest, to try on a pair of handcuffs, and then, snapping the spring that locked them, he took him, all helpless as he was, an easy prey. So sin does with its victim. It first ministers to his enjoyment, then drowns his vigilance, and then leads him away in helpless bondage, in utter ruin. O ye who are setting out on this awful course, allured by glowing promises, let me beseech you to paus and ponder what shall be "at the last," "at the last." Oh think o that, and leave it off before it be meddle with!-Dr. W. M. Taylor.

Should Women Propose?

Dr. Hartland Law, of San Francisco

reported as saying in a lecture in New York: "I hope to see the day when woman shall be free to ask the man she oves to become her husband. A woman should be able and wise to choose the father of her children, and it should be no social offense for her to seek in mar riage as well as to give herself in mar There is no law, as Dr. Law riage." ought to know, against a woman's popping the question; and indeed there are illustrious examples in favor of the proc ess. It is said that Queen Victoria se lected Prince Albert for a husband and asked him to marry her, and it is commo tradition that one of the Mayflower young women, Priscilla Mullins, took the same course and virtually proposed to John Alden. Very little is known of her or her husband beyond this fact, but many people in the United States are proud of descent from this happy couple, though the girls do not follow the fashion set by the outspoken Puritan maiden. Longfellow was fond of the theme, for he not only told the story of Priscilla in verse. but repeated it in regard to an equally prompt Quaker maiden, Elizabeth. matter of fact the task of popping the question is not left to the young man so commonly as people suppose. In most countries marriages are a matter of family negotiation; and even among people where courtship is the fashion, the awful task of asking a girl to marry a fellow is attended with mitigating circumstances When formal proposals were in vogue, and Edward knelt before his Angelin and made a set speech, offering his heart and hand, the ordeal must have been a trying one, but the amenities of modern life have softened the process. And where the girls mean business, they are wonderfully good natured. They smooth the course and scatter roses, so to speak, along the path of love. In a score of indirect and delicate ways, they may suggest the delicious possibilities of accept-ance. It is an old saying that every woman offers herself to her chosen lover

in some way or other before he asks her The Glorious Fourth of July. to marry him; but of course the offer, it t be made at all, is apt to be so shy, so Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. modest, and so disguised with curious cunning, that there is sad danger that the Dickerman, Westerville, Ohio. Hail! hail! beloved America! We celebrate thy natal day: Behold, there is no lovelier land With scenery all fair and grand. crude masculine intelligence may fail to catch its meaning, or may mistake the

false lights of coquetry for the glowing "The Ship of State" so proudly rides, So bravely, on the booming tides; Serenely ploughs the turbulent seas, Sped onward by the veering breeze. signals of true love. If women, in their eagerness to assume all the really difficult tasks of life, are anxious for the privilege of popping the question, they must be prepared for an occasional rebuff. There are many nice young fellows who

cherish old prejudices about what befits womanhood, and they might be shocked The glorious Fourth brings pleasant cheer, And only happens once a year; We burn fire crackers, laugh and shout, Then fling the starry banner out. out of the dream of love by a brusque feminine proposal. Their disposition is expressed in the lines of an old English song that the writer only half remembers:

Take one ounce of the seeds of resolution, properly mixed with the oil of good conscience; infuse into a large spoonful f the balsam of patience. Distill carefully a composing plant called other's woes, which you will find in every part of the garden of life. Gather a handful of the ossoms of hope, sweeten them properly with a syrup made of the balm of Providence; and if you can get any seeds of true friendship, you will then have the most valuable medicine that can be administered. But you must be careful to get the seeds of true friendship, as there is a weed that much resembles it called self-interest, which will spoil the whole delivered it.-Exchange. composition. These ingredients, well mixed and faithfully taken, soon complete the

Save the Birds.

cure.-Philadelphia Times.

The fruit that will fall without shaking

To Cure Low Spirits.

Is rather too mellow for me!"

According to the census of 1890 there were in the United States 4,564,641 farms, with a total acreage of 623,218,619. The valuation of these farm lands is placed at \$13,279,252,649. The labor of the farmer and fruit grower is repaid by products to the value of \$2,460,107,454 per year, but it is said that insects and rodents destroy products annually to the astonishing money value of \$200,000,000, even with the birds as protectors. Just imagine what the additional loss would be were all the birds destroyed. They are fast being exterminated and unless that large class of the population, the agriculturists, awaken to the gravity of the situation and absolutely demand that no more birds be killed for any purpose whatever, they will soon feel the shortsightedness in actual dollars and cents. A difference of one per cent, in the value of the farm products amounts to the enormous sum of \$24,601,074. The birds are and millinery ornaments. For food, only very few are shot, i. e., the game birds, and those only during restricted portions of the year, so they do not materially affect the result. There is no excuse for shooting the second class of birds, as their value as millinery ornaments is far less than their value as insect destroyers. Besides this, contrast the difference in the opposed to each other.-By Wm. Dutcher, treasurer American Ornithologists' Union.

Topics for Prayer Meetings-Hints to those Interested.

TOPICS FOR THE MID-WEEK MEETING OF THE CHURCH.

> Dates, Topic and Leaders. AUGUST.

15. What can we learn from the Mother of Methodism,-Susannah Wes-

ley.-Mrs. A. W. Hayes. 22. Life lessons from the character of Washington .- J. B. M. Stephens. SEPTEMBER. 1. One hundred and eighth enniversary

of the death of John Wesley .-Myron T. Bly. 8. What are the best evidences that

we are saved?-Charles Surdam. 15. How can the Christian Religion be made a helpful force in the home? -Mrs. W. T. Hughes.

22. How can growth in grace be illustrated from the field of Nature?-Charles A. Brown. 29. What Bible Characters have be

of the most help to you?-Arthur Voorhees. OCTOBER.

5. How will the canal across the Isthmus affect Missionary enterprises?-S. C. Williams. 12. Best methods of Bible study. What

is your method?-Mary Jameson. 19. To what extent am I my brother' keeper?-M. B. Shantz. 26. How are we indebted to Charles

Wesley?-Griff D. Palmer. NOVEMBER What has Woman done toward the

Evangelization of the World?-Mrs. Charles Spaeth. 10. How best can the Religion of Chris be advertised?-J. Clinton Jones.

17. Why do men pray? How make prayer helpful?-H. P. Farnham. 24. How best can the reading habit be established and directed?-John G.

Allen. 31. How can we best advance the cauof Temperance?-Hattie Coe. Leaders are not expected to occupy more than ten minutes in introducing thei subjects. Begin and close on time. Who ought to attend these meetings Every Church Member!

Who is invited to attend these mee ings? Everybody.

When you come down from the summits you do not come away from God. There is no task in life in which you do no need Him. The Nation is as truly His the Church. The work-bench needs His light as truly as the cloister. God hasten the day when the world shall freely use the divinest powers for its commonest tasks!-Phillips Brooks.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup An Old and FOR CHILDREN Well-Tried

THEIR TEETH

Remedy WHILE CUTTING For over fifty years Mrs. Winslow's Sooth-

mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures Wind Colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoas. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and take for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

Fair Liberty yet rules the realm, Our craft makes speed with steady helm. Then beat the drums and horns may blare, Our land is great beyond compare.

The laugh rings sweet, the flag flaps free, It is a nation's jubilee! At dawn, begins the booming gun, Rattle of drum, a world of fun.

One Sermon.

There were many who said the sermo was good, some of whom inwardly, if not outwardly, added that it was long. There were several who prayerfully laid it to heart and are still being blessed by it. There was one who got such a wide view through it that it put joy and music into what before had been joylessly done as duty. There was one poor wanderer who went out alone and wept and prayed till she found Christ, one for whom purity meant immeasurable difficulty and heroism. In fact, it was not a very extraordinary sermon from a literary or oratorical point of view, but the preacher had a message and

As Bound With Them.

Paul says: "Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them." There is eed of this exhortation to-day. It is a fact that the most of people are coldly indifferent, as a general thing, to those who are suffering mental and physical pains. When they themselves are quite free from distress of every kind they are annoyed when others speak of their sufferings. Others may be bound in prison, as Paul was, but how little do those sympathize with them, so long as they themselves are enjoying sweet liberty! Put yourself in the place of those who are bound.-Northern Christian Advocate.

Loving Faithfulness.

It is better to use small talents diligently and unselfishly than to prostitute rich endowments to egotism and pride. Better be a tiny angel than a colossal devil. God gets the magnitude of men by measuring not their bodies or their minds, but their hearts. A towering bully is but a dwarf now killed for two purposes only; for food in his sight. He makes a widow's mite of more consequence than all the wealth of the purse-proud, and sets the good Samaritan above the most learned of the scribes. He that from love does his duty, be it ever so humble, fulfills an important part in the redemption of the world. Let all do God's will, and the brightest visions of poets and prophets will soon be realized. faithful servant will enter into the joy of money value of the two interests that are his Lord, whether he has one talent, or two, or five. Faithful over a few things, he shall be made ruler over many things. -Exchange.

Housekeeping Hints.

Every good housekeeper who enjoys the light from a good oil lamp should keep always on hand a little brush to clean the holes in the burners, the lungs of the lamp. The lamp should be taken apart every day. That is, it should be opened to allow the gas to escape, and then care-1. The Lord's Table.—The Pastor.

8. What Constitutes a "Good Soldier of Jesus Christ?"—H. W. Stoddard.

1. The Lord's Table.—The Pastor.

1. The Lord's Table.—The Pastor.

2. Should be washed out once a week to in-When the lamp is sure a clear flame. put out the wick should be turned down low and the flame blown out across the chimney. If the wick is turned down be low the tube when the lamp is not lighted the wick will not feed over the edge and there will be no odor. It is never necessary to do anything more than to rub the wicks to take off the black crust that forms at the top. If the wicks become gummy they can be soaked in vinegar and thoroughly washed and dried Chimneys may be tempered by putting in cold water and allowed to come to a boil. In lamns where the reservoir is glass a little coarse rock salt makes the oil give clearer light, but it must not be used where there is anything that will rust.

"Reduced Circumstances."

It is a pathetic thing to see people struggling with reduced circumstances-that is, reduction of income, and an inability to live as they have been in the habit of

But much heart-break would be spared if when such adverse fate comes people would only at once settle down and accept the new and smaller income, and live or what it will easily give them, rather than to try to "keep up appearances." Every day we see people trying to live in a large house with one cheap maid-of-all-work. where they had kept, and kept busy, three competent servants, or even more-trying to keep up with the society that they can no longer afford to move in, by scrimping and toiling everywhere, and having no happiness and no peace and comfort; giving an occasional dinner or lunch, and going without necessaries to pay for them: making over old gowns indefinitely in order to accept invitations, and carrying hearts that ache harder and harder all the If only they would come down them-

selves and drop the world instead of letting it drop them, the fall would not be so hard to bear-to say, honestly, "We because we could had to leave our home not afford to live in it," rather than to make excuses and explanations, such as, "We found ourselves so far from our friends," or, "The neighborhood was not quite healthy"-or too warm, or too cold, etc., etc. We all hear these things, and we all know what they mean, and five out of six people sneer when they leave and "Why don't they tell the truth?everybody knows it;" and the sixth person, who may be truly sorry and grieved for their troubles, cannot give the only one thing in the world that money cannot buy -true sympathy-because uncertain if it be wanted or will be received kindly. The made-over clothes grow shabby, and little by little the invitations fall off, and at last the family in reduced circumstance is dropped. Then heart-aches redouble, tempers suffer, health gives way, looks suffer, and all to keep up "appearances." Now the part of society worth catering to does not care a rush for appearance that are only a mask, and does value the calm and quiet dignified acceptance of smaller income, or no income at all.

It is in such cases that "blood tells."

The real gentlewoman goes to work and makes no fuss about it, and sometimes finds in the changed conditions a new and broader life, and a keener interest in and wider knowledge of the world and its ople themselves for whom the desirable York Times.

portion of society cares; and what does it | matter if a tiny parlor in a tiny flat takes the place of a big drawing-room, if the same charming woman is in it, the same sweet, thoughtful hostess, even if her gown be not in the latest fashion, and her

refreshments of the simplest sort? The best way to deal with a bully is to knock him down, and so it is with reduced circumstances; the people who knock them down will be able to stand on their own feet.

Healthy necessary work may develop splendid character in a woman who would have had but little of it if she had not been obliged to put her shoulder to the wheel in good earnest, and by so doing had enlarged her whole nature. It is the way we look at things and take them that make troubles of any kind bearable or absolutely unbearable.

If we have burdens we must take then up and carry them, whatever they are, with all our hearts and all our strength, or they will always be under foot tripping us up, and making us fall and stumble; but, picked up and shouldered, even if we stagger for a while, they often turn out to be much easier to carry, and not half so heavy as they had appeared to be while we stood and looked at them. This is a recipe that needs persona trial before one can understand its value

Woman's Friendship.

-Harper's Bazar.

Despite all the talk concerning woman's cattishness to woman there is really much more feminine loyalty than masculine. When women are friends they are the real article and no mistake, and such a relation is marked by as true sentiment as ever entered into the love of Damon and Pythias. True congeniality, too, is as frequently found existing between woman and woman, as between man and man. A woman's life joy does not depend upon her being continually petted and complimented by some man. A meal is not necessarily tasteless because a feminine rather than a masculine companion sits opposite.

Far from it. Many a woman, if she were called upon to testify to some of the pleasantest moments of her life would reply that they were those when she and one or more congenial women friends lunched or dined together, without a single longing

for the absent man. And on these occasions dress and social gossip are not the sole topics of conversa By no means; the feminine mind which has broadened sufficiently to feel no special and continual need of masculine society has also widened in its intellectual grasp, and there are as many and varied topics discussed intelligently when two or more women are gathered together as at any time when masculine presence is presumably the impetus to feminine quip and

Outside of the purely mental relation of women, consider their fealty in times of trouble and distress. In illness the woman who has in brighter moments been preoccupied or negligent at once becomes the earnest, untiring nurse, the anxious, eager watcher, the real friend. So in conditions of financial topsy turviness. It is a very flippant, light-headed creature whose friendship is influenced by the fact that one she once knew in prosperity no longer resides in a fashionable neighborhood or can order new frocks from an expensive modiste each season. Friendship is not an empty term between women and the sooner such a fallacy is crushed the better. -Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Popping the Question.

The writing of love scenes must be s great trial to novelists; and especially the formal proposition of marriage which the hero has to make to the heroine, for this is a thing that is seldom entrusted to the imagination of the reader. Old people might guess how it was done; but the novel readers are largely young people; "want to know, you know," Anthony Trollope, who wrote more love scenes probably than any man in modern times. once made a humorous complaint about the difficulty of working up a really interesting marriage proposal, especially as his own personal experience was very narrow, and confined to one scene; A sea shore, a man looking rather surly and embarrassed, with his hands in his jacket pockets, remarking to a young woman who stood digging the point of her parasol into the sand, "Well, here I am; you can take me or leave me," and the young woman rejoining slowly, "Welldon't exactly like-to leave you!" Some thing of that sort happens no doubt very often in real life; but it will not do for romance: or at least for more than one romance; and naturally Trollope was often worried over the inevitable crisis of a story. With all his prosiness he did very well, and some of his love scenes are really interesting. But a later novelist with many of Trollope's peculiarities, and an equal fidelity to the facts of English life in his fiction, W. E. Norris, has been far happier in the variety of his marriage proposals. Those in "Major and Minor" and in the "Rogue" are very good; and the closing scene in "Heaps of Money" is very amusing-where the hero and hero ine, meeting in the park, and coming suddenly to an understanding after several misunderstandings, drop their umbrellas and clasp hands;-and a nurse maid, walking with Sergeant Larkins of the Guards, remarks with a sniff, looking askance at the frank heroine, "She's shy, she is!" or words to that effect; and the Sergeant suggests that "maybe she won't catch i f her mother finds out." Probably the nost exquisite love scene and proposal in fiction is carried on without the presence of a young man. It is in Bjornsen's incomparable little novel, "Arne," where the

Lord Salisbury seems much interested n the dress worn by the female sex in general and women bicycliest in particuar. He has been making a few choice and emphatic remarks on the subject at Royal Academy banquet. One would think that it would hardly be necessary for the Royal Academy to give a banquet in order to discuss woman's dress, but that seemed to be the favorite topic of conversation. He declared that if there was Dante to write an artistic Inferno, its lowest circle would be tenanted by ladies who dress themselves in the bicycle skirt or in knickerbockers. The irate gentleman affirmed "that every change which is made in woman's dress is a step in the direction of ugliness." Women have unin these days. One-half the world clares they dress to please men and the other half declares they ought to do so.

hero's mother manages to let the heroine

know the secret of her son's passion, with-

out letting her suspect the revelation that

is coming .- Post-Express.

Chamois makes as durable and satis factory a duster as can be used. To keep it clean it must be washed in soap suds dried in the shade and rubbed dry. hold a little dampness and is satisfactor; in this way for dusting. Imitation chan ois is also very good and less expensiv Dusters should be kept for the purpose for which they are intended and should ver be used for anything else.-New

For the Short, Stout Woman.

It goes without saying that the stout voman always admires the styles created for her taller and more slender sisters. That's all right, but worship at a distance. Don't pass the suitable long coat and purchase the short jacket, which is bound by the laws of dress to make you look infinitely shorter. Trim your gowns, both waists and skirts, in perpendicular effects. Avoid anything in the way of frilly or pouched effects that add breath. You may affect all pointed and V-shaped arrangements with good results. In blouses, bodces or coats the more obscure the waistline the more height is given. Yokes are not intended for the bodice of the short, stout woman, but rather an unbroken line from waist to shoulders, which gives length.-Mary Katharine Howard, is Woman's Home Companion.

A Good Fire Kindler.

Kindling with kerosene, though almost universal when it comes to starting the kitchen fire on a winter's morning, is a dangerous operation as generally done. The following plan you will find a success, as it neither spills oil on stove and floor nor carries oil in the dishes to sea-son the breakfast later on, and last, but not least, does not blow up the stove or set the house on fire.

Take a tin can-one with a cover, so that the oil will not evaporate—and fill about two-thirds full of oil, and set in some handy place out of the way. At night put two or three cobs in the camand leave to soak. When the fire is to be started, take the cobs and put on the grate of the stove, piling the kindling and fuel over them. Then touch a match to them and your fire is going full blast. Always have some cobs in the can. If for any reason it is desirable to have a fire on short notice, your kindling is always ready.-The Agriculturist.

Culture Versus Conversion.

There are some people who put culture n the place of the new birth. Culture is all right in its place, but culture will not admit any one into heaven. Suppose I had a field of ground, and shall begin to plow it on the first day of April. First I plow it one way, then I plow it crosswise, Then I would plow it again, and harrow it, and roll it, and brush it, and cultivate it; working at it six days in the week, from April to October. My neighbor comes along and says, "Moody, what are you doing in that field?" "I'm cultivating it." "What are it." "What, are you going to put nothing in it?" "I believe in a high state of cultivation." My neighbor would laugh at me for my folly. Yet that is just what people are doing who are substituting culture for conversion. Unless the seed is sown in the field, its cultivation will amount to nothing. Unless the grace of God is planted in the heart, we can not see the Kingdom of God. "Marvel not that I said unto you, Ye must be born again."-D. L. Moody.

The Name of Catherine.

Catherine, whether spelled in the good, old-fashioned way or with new-fangled diversion, is a very popular name. But just who is her namesake or patron saint many a Catherine may not know. Here is a list for Catherine to choose from: There is a St. Catherine, virgin of royal descent in Alexandria, who publicly confessed the gospel at a sacrificial feast ap-pointed by the Emperor Maximinius. She was therefore put to death after vain attempts to torture her on toothed wheels. Fifty heathen philosophers sent to convert her in prison were themselves converted by her eloquence, and so it was she became the patroness of philosophers and learned schools. The historical Catherine has been confused by many with ffered deat of Christian fanatics. Then there is the wicked Catherine de Medici of France, who entered into a plot which resulted in the massacre of St. Bartholomew's night. The Russian peasant's daughter, Martha, afterward became Catherine I. of Russia. Peter the Great married the daughter of the people. Then came the second Empress Catherine, the daughter of a prince, a woman of great ability, but vicked and vicious in the extreme. erine of Aragon, wife of Henry VIII., of England, was the woman who occasioned the Reformation. Her personal character was unimpeachable and her disposition sweet and gentle. At the age of 16 she was married to the Prince of Wales, who died five months later. She then married his brother, Henry. The latter, though far from a model husband, treated Catherine with due respect until the divorce was granted which allowed him to marry. Anne Boleyn.

Overcoming the world implies overcoming a state of worldly anxiety. Worldly men are almost incessantly in a fever of anxiety lest their worldly schemes should fail. But the man who gets above the world gets above this state of ceaseless and cor-

roding anxiety.--Charles G. Finney. Do not delay until some need worthy of God shall seem to make it possible for you to come to Him. All needs need him. Come with the needs you have. . . Through His supply of them He will awaken higher needs; and at last, little by little, He will fulfil you with Himself. -Phillips Brooks.

How Mrs. Pinkham HELPED MRS. GOODEN.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 12,733] "I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. For years I had female troubles and did nothing for them. Of course I became no better and finally broke down entirely. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb and inflammation of ovaries.

"I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then after nearly two months the doctor gave me permission to go back to work. I went back. but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and their medicine alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of her Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treat-

ments and medicine. "The first remark that greets me now is 'How much better you look!' and you may be sure I never hesitate to tell the cause of my health."—Mrs. E. J. GOODEN, ACELEY, IA.

m to my friends as being all they are ted." THOS. GILLARD, Eigin, Ill.



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On the night in question I was just dozing off into a sound slumber, the rest of the household had retired, my wife was about to put out the light when the doorbedges. My wife hastily donned a wrapper and descended to the hall to attend the door. She found a sorrowful looking man GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

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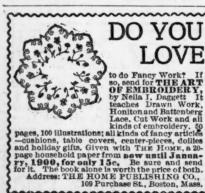
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The Story Teller.

OUR MINISTER AND THE FUN HE HAS HAD.

True Anecdotes.

Written expressly for Green's Fruit Grower. I am a Methodist preacher. Some peoole think that ministers have no fun. Other people think that my profession is all play and no work. Possibly, my personal experience will throw some light on the My father was a preacher before me

therefore I had some knowledge of a preacher's enjoyment and trials before I engaged in the ministry. Like mos preachers I began my work in a small vilage on a salary that barely kept myself and wife clothed and housed by the closest conomy. We were often compelled to nake a yard of cloth answer the purpose of two yards, and one barrel of flour answer the purpose of two barrels. Afterward I was assigned to stronger charges and with them came an increase of salary. I had just been assigned to a new charge n a populous and prosperous city. I had bidden farewell to my old congregation, had shipped my goods, had made the jour-

ney to my new pastorate, and had driven to my new parsonage. Perhaps the reader who has a permanent home, which is surrounded with many of the comforts and luxuries of life, can hardly appreciate the vicissitudes of the life of a Methodist preacher who has no permanent home, and must move every few years to a strange place, among strange people. What kind of men and women am I to have in my new charge? What will my reception be? How will my work and my preaching please these good folks? These were my cogitations as we were seated in our partly furnished dwelling at our first meal Weary with the previous day's work and

anxiety, and with the day's journey, I retired early to my couch for my night's rest. My wife also was partially undressed, ready to retire, when the door-bell rang. The door-bell of a Methodist parsonage rings often. This door-bell brings many surprises to the pastor. For the most part the calls are from members of the church, who have an hour to spare, and who assume that the minister and his family have nothing to do but to receive visitors, and to spend the time conversing with those who may drop in. Thus the wife is often compelled to leave her dough to sink into eternal repose, or to leave other important work, to entertain numerous callers who have nothing in particular to communicate. Our doors, however, are always open and we welcome everybody.

pastor is often obliged to leave his study when he is at work on his sermon and the topic has entire possession of hi mind, in order to entertain callers who drop in one after another, sometimes se riously interrupting his work. Occasionally the door-bell rings, and young or elderly people are admitted who desire to be united in wedlock. Again the door-bell rings to announce the sickness of a member of the church, the sick man or woman needing the presence of the pastor at a distant part of the city. The door-bell also is often rung by people in distress, and who are seeking assistance. ROSA IS DEAD.

standing in the entry who asked if the pa tor was at home. She replied that he was but that he had retired. The visitor "What said he wanted to see the pastor. is your message?" asked my wife. "Tell me and I will communicate it to my hus-

Seeing that an emergency had arisen, my wife asked the stranger into the parlor, and notified me of the object of his visit. I hastily dressed and descended to the parlor. The stranger seemed to be almost overcome with grief. Whenever he spoke his voice trembled with emotion, and tears often coursed down his care-worn cheeks. Rosa, his wife, was dead. I knew nothing about this man. I did not know more than four or five members of the entire church to which I had been assigned. The stranger stated, between his sobs and sighs, that Rosa had died twenty minutes past eight, that he had visited the undertaker and several of his neighbors in the hopes of securing aid to give Rosa a decent burial. The undertaker had demanded ten dollars. His neighbors had contributed seven dollars and a half and he still lacked two dollars and a half of the necessary amount. Would the pastor be good enough to loan him this small amount? Now, a preacher of fifteen or twenty years' standing has had considerable experience with men and affairs and is therefore somewhat suspicious. While this man seemed to be sincere, I deemed it my duty to inquire into the particulars. I therefore subjected my visitor to a close examination, aiming to learn the name of the un dertaker whom he had visited, the place of residence of the stranger, the names of his neighbors, etc. The stranger was so utterly overcome with his sorrow, he some times found it difficult to collect his thoughts to give an answer to my questions. Finally, I stated that I would make inquiries in the morning and call and see my visitor. This plan was strongly objected to for various reasons assigned by

the caller covered his face with his hands, and exclaimed wildly between sobs that he was so distressed he really could not think even of the names of his neighbors. With many protestations of the necessity of the money being given at once, and with as many declinations on my part, the visitor withdrew as sadly as he had entered. The next morning I found there was no undertaker in the city by the name he had mentiohed, and that there was no such number on the street where he said he ing. A few days after I saw in the paper that this man was arrested and taken before the police justice on the

my caller, who seemed to chide me with

his sad eyes for my seeming lack of spon-

taneous compliance with his very modest

request. My suspicions were excited when

on inquiring the names of his neighbors

to impose upon myself. This man is now serving a sentence in the penitentiary. A MINISTER'S FISHING EXCUR-

There are people who think that preachers are entirely different from other men; in other words, they think preachers are hardly human. This is a mistake. We preachers are men, and have very much the same tastes and inclinations as other men. When a boy I used to play baseball, and my fingers now show evidence of 'On another occasion where I lectured, and

charge of swindling people in much the

same manner in which he had attempted

contact with "flies and liners." From child-hood I have been fond of fishing. Minis-ters live under continual strain, and I have found that a day's fishing does me as much good as any one. After such an excursion I come back feeling greatly refreshed, and in a condition to do myself and my congregation better service. Therefore, one autumn day I planned with a friend to drive to a lake some twenty miles distant on a fishing excursion. We arrived late in the afternoon, and planned to get up early next morning to commence our fishing, since that was the time that the particular fish which we were seeking were most active, and most inclined to take the hook. After supper we were seated upon the piazza talking over the prospects of the coming day's sport. We anticipated a great treat. The season and the weather were just right for a good day's outing. Both of us were enthusiastic over fishing. The very thought of casting our lines upon the clear waters caused the blood to circulate faster in our veins. As we sat there we also talked over our past experiences with the rod and hook.

We were about to retire when a telephone message was delivered to me announcing that there had been a death in the locality where I was preaching, and that my services were required next day for the purpose of conducting the funeral ceremonies. I had to pay a dollar (which could illy spare) to the man who brought the message from the neighboring village, three or four miles distant. I returned to my companion and stated "This is to him the circumstances. on my charge," I said, "but I do not know the people, never having heard their

names before, and while they are not members of my church they are living on my charge, and I consider it my duty to give up my fishing and attend this funeral.' Of course I was greatly disappointed, as was my friend. But early next morning I was seated behind my faithful old horse Ben, moving in the direction of the afflicted family. I thought much of my horse. He was an

old horse. I did not purchase him for his speed. I bought him because I could buy him for a small sum of money, not having the money to pay for a better and more speedy animal. Ben was trusty, kind and true, but age had stiffened his limbs, and his pace was of necessity moderate. I had a long journey before me. Poor Ben was urged to increase his speed at the point of the whip. The day was hot, the road was dusty. Poor Ben perspired freely and I began to have fears that I should not reach the distant point in time for the services. I did. however, arrive there just in time. I found, as I supposed, that these people were entire strangers to me, and were not members of my church. In fact I was under no obligations to them, and there was no particular reason why I should be called upon to preach the funeral sermon, except that I was the pastor of a neighboring church to which this family had contributed

nothing. Well. I preached the funeral sermon After this I found, to my dismay, that I must drive nine miles to the place of burial. My poor old horse was almost used up. and yet he must drag me nine miles further, and what then? After the burial the family left the cemetery without a word of thanks, and without the payment of a penny for my services, and nothing was said about the dollar which I had paid the telephone company for the privilege of being notified of this occasion. I was faint with hunger. No one had invited me to lunch, or had offered to feed my horse. After some searching I found a place where I could give poor old Ben a bite, and secure for myself a glass of milk, after which I started for home, arriving there at 11 o'clock at night. Our Discipline says, "We will on no account ever make a charge for burying the dead," and in this instance I did not disobey the rule, although strongly tempted to do so. I relate this experience for those who ters have an easy time and lots of fun.

"I'LL BET YOU."

One Saturday night the parsonage doorbell rang and a sad-faced individual was band." Then the visitor said in a pitiful admitted, who said there was no food in voice: "Rosa is dead!" morrow. His wife was an invalid and the family had been sorely distressed through lack of employment and other misfortunes. Would the pastor kindly assist them. The man said he was a member of the church and had just moved into the community. I questioned him closely as is my custom, asking him his place of residence, inquiring particularly into his circumstances and needs His answers were generally satisfactory, he seemed to be what he claimed, a man in distress. He had an intelligent face, and a gentlemanly bearing. He was fairly well dressed. I told him I would look into his matter, but that I could do nothing for him at present. My reply seemed to sink deeply into his heart and I almost repented not having yielded to my impulse to assist my visitor.

He arose to take his departure, but finally, seeming to act on the impulse of the moment, asked that I have a season of prayer with him. Surely a minister could not refuse such a request as this. We therefore knelt and I expected to offer the prayer myself. But to my surprise my visitor began to pray before I had an opportunity. He was gifted in prayer. I have no doubt that he had been at some time a church member, and that he was accustomed to prayer, or to prayer meeting, for otherwise he could not be so ready and have such a flow of appropriate language. As he continued in prayer calling down blessings on the church and community I began to relent and to chide myself for having refused to assist a suffering man and his family under trying circumstances. Finally my visitor prayed for me and asked that God would direct me in whom to have confidence, and whom to assist in my pastoral work. After the prayer my visitor arose to go, and I thrust my hands in my pocket, drew out a dollar, and said, "Here, take this, I hope it may do you good." Imagine my astonishment and chagrin to learn afterwards that this man had made a bet in a neighboring saloon that he would come to me and ge money under false pretences. The dollar I had given this man he spent in treating his companions over the bar of the saloon. He had won his bet.

MY LECTURE TOURS.

Having some ability as a lecturer my services have been in demand in the neighborhood of my various charges. I have been lived as the number he gave of his dwell- particularly successful in this field, so far as having received numerous invitations to lecture in many places. I have deemed these invitations highly complimentary to my talents. I considered them as evidence of my popularity. I have almost invariably accepted these invitations, which I can truthfully say have never been profitable to me from a pecuniary standpoint.
On one occasion where I lectured there was a large turnout, and \$75 was cleared by the society who engaged my services I afterwards learned that \$60 of this was used by the church that received it to make up the loss on a previous lectur which had been given by a renowned lecturer who charged one hundred dollars, while I donated my services.

where a considerable profit was made by the church, I learned that it was a regular course of lectures, although I did not know that circumstance until afterward I also learned that the other lecturers on this course had been paid for their services, and that the society giving the course had lost money by the course lec tures, but that the profit of my lecture had enabled them to pay up their losses, and leave them with a clean balance sheet This distressing instance cooled my ardor for giving free lectures, which entailed some expense on my part, and which were tax upon my vitality. My good wife and I came to the conclusion it would be best hereafter to decline the honor intended to be conveyed when I was invited to deliver a free lecture in some distant town, or city,

The instances I have narrated will give the reader a little insight into the life of a Methodist preacher, and will give emphasis somewhat to the fact that the parson does not perpetually recline upon a hed of roses.

A Marriage Tragedy.

I had often seen the Unattractive Man in the smoking-room, but had had little talk with him. On this evening, however we read at the same table, and it hap pened that we were both interested in an article in one of the reviews, and began to discuss it.

The article stated a theory. For a good marriage it was necessary that each of the parties should have some quality not possessed by the other. One might be beautiful, and the other ugly; one rich, and the other poor; one clever and the other dull. If each had some advantage, there would be mutual respect, and consequently happiness. The discussion became emphatic. The

theory was wrong, said the Unattractive Man: the good marriage was that of persons having similar qualities, the beautiful with the beautiful, the clever with the elever. Wrong or right, I said, it was the subject of many experiments, some of which seemed successful. "I will admit that people accept it." he

replied, "but nothing more. The marriages may seem happy, yet they have their tragedy. One instance I remember, and there are others. Probably every such marriage is an instance." "Will you give the one you remember?"

I said, "we can both smile at the tragedy." The Unattractive Man half closed his eyes, "We can both smile," he said, and "Yes, I will paused, and then went on. give it if you wish. "I will call the man Filippo and the woman Giannina. In the Coppee play

the heroine is a girl with a gift of beauty, and the hero is an ill-looking hunchback with a gift of music. In my story there are similar hero and heroine. "Filippo was one of the finest violinists in London. When he placed the violin under his chin and drew the bow

ward and forward, you thought not of his

shape, but of the music. And when at

ilence he stood with flushed face bright eyes, you thought not of his features, but again of the music. "Giannina met him at an at-home. Sandro had put his hand on her heart, and she could turn to whom she would. The Coppee heroine pities her Filippo for his poor body; she admires him for his rich soul. When he finished playing, she whispered thanks, and then sat by his

side listening to talk of music. While he

talked he was always looking at her face and wondering at the beauty. "She met him afterward at many places. She was learning to play and he became her master. For an hour each week they were together in her father's drawingcoom, and he saw and she heard. Very short seemed the lessons. While she held he bow his eyes were fixed as if he saw beautiful picture; while he held it her head was bowed as if listening to a lover's

"There is a path in the north part of Kensington gardens, bordered by close growing trees and little frequented. It nay have been by chance that the two walked together here for the first time; t was by arrangement at other times. Morning after morning they passed slowly up and down and then rested on the seat at the bend of the path. Above them were the trees and the birds; before them the grass and the flowers. "They loved each other, he her for the

gift of beauty, she him for the gift of music. Latterly their hearts admitted no reason for the love, save that he was he and she was she. One day the words were said. In the Coppee play, at the tale of the heart of Filippo, Giannina weeps in pity for him; in my story she wept in gladness for herself. Sweet sounded the bird songs, and bright seemed the sun.

"Years ago a musician in London was not so honored by men as he is to-day. Women might be content with genius or talent, but they were not. The father of Giannina did much to help the romance. When Filippo asked for his consent, he replied with scorn and told him to wed ne of his own kind. His daughter he bade think of herself and him, and no more of the foreigner.

"A little while longer and the romance was completed. One morning, instead of going to Kensington gardens, the two went elsewhere and were married; she had listened to the lover, and wept, and forgotten the father. According to the theory of the article, the marriage was a good one, each party having a quality not possessed by the other. But I have said it has its tragedy; it is the instance which I remember. The Unattractive Man ceased to speak

and leaned back in his chair and lit a cigar. I waited for a few moments; then, as he was silent, I said: "But I do not understand. Did they quarrel? Did the man lose his gift, or

the woman hers? Did the Sandro come afterward?" "They lived very happily. Every day he wooed her with his music, and she him with her beauty. There was no Sandro before nor afterward."

"I do not see the point. What was the

tragedy of the marriage?" "The tragedy," he replied, leaning forward and increasing the natural hunch on his back; "yes, it is necessary to spell that. It is easily done. Giannina was my mother; Filippo was my father. You already know that I am not beautiful; you will believe me when I say that I have neither power nor pleasure in music. I am the tragedy of the marriage." There was again silence for a few monents; then, looking away from him, I

emarked: "You are a humorist?" "Yes," he said, "I am a humorist. am the tragedy of the marriage."-Pick-Me-Up.

-If evergreens did not do well last summer, mulch them now.

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We've All Been There.

When the lame and dejected-looking man had finally got a seat in the car he eemed to feel that some explanation wa due the passengers, and he said:
"I didn't go down with a bridge, and I wasn't blown up on a steamboat. I was simply run over by a bicycle. As none of you may have ever come in contact with

one of those vehicles it will perhaps in terest you to---." "Say!" interrupted the man on his right, "you can't tell me anything about it. I was run down about three months ago, and I left my cane at home to-day for the first time. No use to go on and describe

to me how I took a jump about seven feet high, and then landed on my ear on the pavement with my legs tied in knots. I've been run over by a butcher cart, but between the two I'll take the cart every "And I don't need to be told the sen sations," added the man on the left. "It's

only about a month ago that I was crossing the street at night. Along came a bicycler without a light and he was just humping himself. The wheel didn't seem to hit me in any particular spot, but all over. I was knocked into the middle of next week and lay there for half an hour, and I'm feeling sore and lame yet. Of course the man on the bike didn't suffer the least injury. They never do, you

"I was going along, you know," continued the lame man-"I was going along about my business, when-

"Being run over by one bike ain't nough to raise a fuss about," interrupted a man across the aisle. "It stirred you up some, of course, but you wait until you've been struck by a tandem going like a cannon ball! Then you'll have a story to tell. I was driving out with my wife, and I got out of the buggy to pick up my lost whip. That tandem came smoking around a corner, and as I straightened up with the whip in my hand the heavens and the earth came together with a crash and midnight darkness was upon the land. Two ribs broken, a shoulder dislocated, and one of my knee-caps fractured, and my whole body generally bruised. The shock didn't even throw the fellows off the tandem. It just checked 'em for a second, and as they went on one of the would-be murderers threw a kiss at wife! Don't go to giving us any vivid yarn about being run over by a common bike, for it's nothing to brag about. "I was knocked down by one," re-

marked a timid-looking woman "And so was I," added the big woman with a satchel. "And I too." "And I."

In fact there was only one person in the car who hadn't been made a victim He seemed to feel his position, and when everybody looked at him askance he rose up and bowed and said: "I've been expecting to be run down

every day for a year past, but have some how escaped. However, just before I left Texas I had a herd of eight hundred steers run over me, and as near as I can calculate 795 of 'em stepped on some portion of my body.' Then everybody looked at the lame man

to see if he had anything more to say, but he hadn't, and neither did any one sympathize with him.

A Klondike Adventure.

When the men had taken to the trees they had given no thought to their rifles which now lay in the snow under the feet of the wolves. To get the weapons was impossible, for to venture down to the territory held by the maddened brutes on was certain death. That the guard wolves were driven to desperation by hunger was plain to the treed men, and it seemed certain that the brutes would remain where they were until their victims succumbed to the cold and fell from

Although the men knew they might as well be in midocean, so far as getting help was concerned, they shouted and screamed until they were hoarse. The only effect of their calling was to still further excite the wolves and set them to howling and snarling worse than before. The cold was growing more intense, snow having ceased to fall, and by 9 o'clock at night the men were so chilled through and cramped that they could hardly keep their hold upon the limbs upon which they sat. In the tree nearest the cabin was Ames

and when he suddenly began to laugh and scream with merriment his companions thought his mind had given away, and, filled with alarm, commenced urging him to hang on a little longer, as the wolves might give up and go away or help might

"Oh, I'm all right," answered Ames, be tween laughs. "I'm simply laughing to think what beautiful chumps we have been sitting perched up in these trees for the last few hours, while I have the means of escape right here in my pocket. It's too good," and Ames began to laugh louder than ever.

"Well, for heaven's sake quit your foollaughing and begin work," howled Dibble. "This is no picnic up here. I'm mighty near done for, and can hold on only a short time longer."

"Same here," came a tremulous voice from Adam's tree: "Besides, I'm hungry, I also want to smoke, and my fingers are so cold I can't roll a cigarette.' "Don't you fellows fret even a little

bit," came the retort from the lofty perch occupied by Ames. "We'll fix those brutes down there in about two minutes. There will be all the smoke and heat you can use in your business. Just watch 'em when I get this dose fixed." Before starting out from Walker, Ames

had procured six or seven small dynamite cartridges, intending to use them in blasting at the ledge. He had forgotten them until now, by reason of the excitement caused by the appearance of the wolves, but when he did remember them he was quick to form a plan of action. The cartridges had been carefully

wrapped in cotton and laid in a small wooden box, which in turn had been care fully placed in a small canvass bag hanging from Ames' shoulders. Removing the cartridges from the box and transferring them to his coat pocket, he announced that he was ready to begin operations. Attracting the attention of the wolves by shouting and moving about on the branch. Ames suddenly hurled the wooden

box in the direction of the hut, where it was eagerly pounced upon by the wolves. As the brutes gathered in a bunch Ames threw one of his dynamite cartridges, in tending that it should strike the logs of the cabin near where the wolves were gathered, and, exploding, blow them to fragments.

His aim was poor, however, and the cartridge fell in the snow a rod away from the cabin and failed to explode. Uttering an exclamation of disgust, Ames weighted the little canvas sack with some rifle cartridges and threw it. Once more the wolves made a dash for the cabin, against which the sack struck. While the animals were tearing at the sack, crowding and snapping and snarling and yelpplained in the book, "Benefits of Drainage and How to Drain," which is sent Free by John ond dynamite cartridge went whistling H. Jaokson, 102 3rd Ave., Albany, N. Y.

than 5 feet from where the thirty or mor wolves were congregated in a solid mass.

Instantly there came a flash and a roar, lighting up the woods and filling the air with dirt, fragments of the cabin and disnembered wolves. The three trees occupied by the men were shaken like reeds in a storm, and it was only by a miracle that Ames, Dibble and Adams were not thrown to the ground and killed.

When the debris ceased falling and the smoke cleared away, it was seen that the hut had been completely destroyed and that the fragments were burning. All around lay the torn and bleeding bodies of twenty or more wolves, while a few others, badly crippled and whining pitifully were endeavoring to draw themselves into the underbrush to die."-Globe-Democrat.

Fish Story from California.

Morris Combs, of No. 227 Anapamu street, while hunting for shells on the beach with a party of friends, made a valuable find in the shape of an unhatched egg case of a fish of the shark family. The case is about five inches long and striped in the dull greens and browns of the kelp, with a predominating brown effect. At each end are long, strong tendrils, by which it was fastened to the kelp when found. It is semi-transparent, and the embryo shark can be plainly seen within attached to the yolk of the egg and floating with this in a transparent liquid that fills the case. The little fellow is two inches or more in length, but more than two-thirds tail. His eyes are apparently fully developed, but the fins are as yet only a thin, veil-like membrane. floating at his sides. Together with the yolk he moves from end to end of his case when this is turned about. When it is allowed to remain in one position, he keeps up a lively up-and-down, forwardand-back movement, with a flirt of the tail at each turn.

Mr. Combs intends watching the development of the embryo man-eater until it on the point of leaving the egg-case. when he will preserve it in alcohol. Empty egg-cases from which the embryo has emerged, are sometimes found thrown up upon the beach, but it is rarely that those yet unhatched have been detached from their moorings.-Santa Barbara.

My Last Tiger Hunt.

In the jungle, near the works of which I had charge, there was a happy family. consisting of a tiger, tigress and two wellgrown cubs. These animals took up their abode in the bed of a large, dry river, well wooded with jasmine, which is a favorite resort on account of its cool

And also located on the Yazoo & Mis sissippi Valley R. R. in the famous is a favorite resort on account of its cool shade.

Their haunt being only a mile and a half from my house and the banks of the river being steep, I often went down to ook after them, and was frequently re- Of Mississippi-Specially adapted to the warded by seeing the family playing on the sand. The tiger himself did not always seem to relish the playful tricks of the youngsters, but lay at a short distance from the mother with her cubs, enjoving his siesta, which was sometimes very much disturbed by their playful Sometimes it would happen that they

were all quietly resting, when, on a sudden, up the young ones would start and spring on their mother, and then make dash at the old gentleman, who did not seem to approve of these familiarities and who often, with a pat from his huge paw, would send them sprawling to some distance. They would then sneak back to their mother, be quiet for a little, and then the fun would begin again. On one occasion, while thus engaged in

watching this interesting family. I accidentally broke a dry bit of wood. It was magnificent to see how suddenly whole aspect of affairs changed Although they could not see me, and I was comparatively safe, it was rather anxious work for a few minutes. The old tiger suddenly' jumped up, and looked steadily in the direction from which the sound proceeded. As I was only a few yards off, and within reach of him, if he came on, I scarcely dared to draw my breath. After a few moments, which seemed to me very long, as he could not see anything he started off under cover of the jasmine trees, and was lost to view .-Wide World.

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Leaves Buffalo daily 7:15 A. M. via Niagara Falls, a solid vestibuled train to Chicago; dining ear; Wagner sleeping cars, Chicago and St. Louis; through free reclining chair cars, St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City. The Promise of the Young Fruit

The first promise in spring of fruit, the promise of the blossoms, is a great encouragement to the fruit grower, who awaits it with intense interest; but it is a less assuring promise than the second one, the appearance of the young fruit. Between blossoms and fruits there are several haz-Leaves Buffalo daily 8:10 P. M.; Wagner sleepers Chicago; Wagner sleeper Kansas City via 8t. Louis. Reclining chair car Kansas City via 8t. Louis. Arrives Detroit 2:40 A. M., arrives Chicago 10:55 A. M., arrives St. Louis 2:00 P. M., arrives Kansas City 9:45 P. M., arrives Omaha ards, hazards of protracted rains, of frosts, of cold weather preventing bees and other insects from flying and distributing the pollen, perhaps preventing the pollen from maturing and, in addition to these hazards that of the appearance of fungi. Therefore, experienced fruit growers have learned not to feel too confident of fruit when the trees Leaves Buffalo daily at 12:15 midnight, arriving at Detroit, at 7 A. M., Chicago 2:35 P. M., St. Louis 6:30 P. M., Kansas City 7 A. M. Free recling chair car and Chicago sleeper ready for passengers at 9 P. M. are covered with the beautiful and frawithout the antecedent phenomenon of olossoms, but experience has taught that there may be an abundance of blossoms and no fruit follow.

Early in June I made a visit to Ontario opportunity for observing what promise nature is making the farmer and fruit grower for the season of 1899. As we rode from Palmyra station, in Wayne County on the New York Central-Hudson southward on the direct road to Canandaigua, I was charmed by the appearance of the rural landscape. Earth does not present many landscapes more lovely than those to be seen in Southern Wayne and Northern The surface is rolling and broken up into ridges, hillocks, valleys and extensive plains, now covered with green fields of pasture and meadow, clover, wheat just heading, oats and barley and dotted with orchards of apples, pears, peaches and plantations of blackberries. white with bloom, raspberries and strawberries, and there are clean fields of yellow earth recently fitted and planted to corn or about to be planted to potatoes or beans. Views were much more limited in extent on this landscape when sixty-three years ago this same leafy month of June writer, a ten-year-old lad, trotted along by his father's side, having just arrived in a line boat, on the canal, from Dutchess County, his birthplace. Then the view was limited on every side by patches of woodland, since cleared by the elentless ax. The views now are very extensive in every direction, in some cover-

ng several miles. Farm crops are looking remarkably well. Wheat is heading and promises a full average yield. Oats and barley have made a good start; pasturage is good and, if timely rains fall (it is rather dry now) there will be a fair crop of hay. Corn is coming up well, early potatoes are thriving and most farmers are fitting their ground for the late crop and for field beans. On my brother Edmund's farm, in addition to unusually good farm crops, are plantations of early and late peas, the former in blossom and the long, straight, green, luxuriant rows of both contribute greatly to the beauty of the landscape as well as promising an enlargement of income.

But there is one phenomenon that greatly mars the beauty of the country at this time and I learn that it is quite general in Western New York. Certain insects have nearly robbed some trees of their green leaves, while others have filled them with disgusting webs or nests. The cankerworm has defoliated some trees in a few orchards while the tent-caterpillar has been at work in more. A law was passed. by our Legislature, a year or two since, forbidding spraying fruit trees while in blossom. My brother says that is the very time when canker-worms are the most vuleases where a local application is indicated.

If your druggist does not keep it, send us his name and darkes with 10c. to cover postage and packing, we will send you a full size box.

If your druggist does not keep it, send us his name and that if spraying is deferred until the blossoms fall the worm is too large to be killed by any strength of the large to be killed by any strength of the poison that can be applied with safety to the foliage. If this be true, and I have repeatedly heard the assertion before-it ecomes a question whether the farmer is in duty bound to lose his apple trees for the sake of preserving his neighbors' bees. It is believed by many that the honey bee is one of the best friends of the fruit grower, and an efficient aid in the pollination of the blossoms; still, if to forbear spraying is going to result in the destruction of the apple trees, by insects, it would seem hardly just to require the orchardist to submit to so great a sacrifice. By the way, it occurs to me just now, in connection with reference to the agency of bees in pollination of fruits, that the great increase in fruit trees and the decrease in pees may afford an explanation of the question, so frequently asked: "Why don't our orchards bear as they used to fifty or sixty years since?" Then every farm had a small orchard attached to it and nearly every farmer had a few hives of bees. Now, while orchards have been greatly extended, but few farmers keep

This land is located about one-half mile from the electric cars of Rochester. N. Y. It is fertile land, being in fine condition for growing any kind of fruit or grain crops. It is desirable for poultry farm. The land is set out with numerous fruit trees, and the site is a pleasant one for a home. If the buyer desires us to do so, we will build a house and barn upon the place. The land has cost us \$2500. For particulars, address GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y. The tent-caterpillar must also be poisoned-if poisoned at all-while very young, when it first begins PERFECTION CATARRH CURE, FREE You Can be Cured by Mail. This is a good thing; try it. Perfection Catarrh Cure is offered to any reader of Green's Fruit Grower afflicted with that loathsome disease, Catarrh. Sample Free, for 27c, to defray cost of sending or 8 weeks treatment sent for \$2.50—sufficient to cure any kind of catarrh. Write, giving age and location of disease, whether of the head lungs or stomach. Formula sent free if desired. Address, T. Hankins, Box 100, Baldwin, Kansas. feed or it cannot be affected by a safe dose of Paris green. In dealing with this pest the great importance of not seek them in marriage. Beware of early and efficient action is apparent. At any time through the winter when trees tunes. The day will arrive when she are leasless the eggs may be easily dis- comes to the end of her tunes, and ancovered and destroyed. They are laid in clusters about half an inch in length around the branches, near their ends, and sical woman is only like marrying a SENT FREE covered with a yellow gum that preserves them from destruction by moisture, cold, or birds and renders them more visible. They may be crushed, rubbed off or cu How to keep Fruit Trees, Potatoes, Melons, Cabbage, Tobacco, Cotton, Poultry and Stock free from all kinds off and taken to the house and burned in the stove. I have killed many of them in this way. If all are not killed in the egg of vermin and Insects. How to get rid stage, watch for the first appearance of of Rats, Gophers and Squirrels. New the nests, after a few warm days in spring, process. Costs only a trifle. Address, before the leaves appear to conceal them when they are plainly visible and easily ARTHUR & HILLIS BROS., McFail, Mo. destroyed. Go over the orchard early in the morning while the dew is on the nests making them more visible and go over the MME. BENOIT'S trees as often as every alternate day so Russian Depilatory long as any are to be found. But do not neglect the orchard even after you think **Permanently Removes** you have destroyed the last nest, some SUPERFLUOUS HAIR may have escaped your observation. Some without torturing of the orchardists in the northern part of blistering, discoloring, or leaving any blotch, signs, or other ill effect on the skin. An effective, instantaneous, harmless remedy. Ontario County have fought the tent-cater pillar desperately, and badly crippled them but, as a rule, they commenced too late. There will be enough left in many orchards to change into moths early in July and deposit their eggs and thus profor a future progeny. Between 200 BEAUTY. 45 E. 42d St. New York City. and 300 eggs are deposited in one of those gummed clusters. Before winter the in-Please mention Green's Fruit Grower. sects are changed from eggs to larvae, but emain dormant in their shells through FREE SAMPLE COPY the winter. When the weather becomes of the best practical Poultry paper, mailed to any address. Send yours on a postal, to THE POULTRY ITEM, Fricks, Pa. sufficiently warm in spring to start the buds to swelling, the larvae revive, feed upon the gum which encloses them and then attack the opening buds. They are STHMA SURE CURE. Trial Package free. DR.W.K. WALRATH, Box R. Adams, N. Y. exceedingly voracious feeders and the products of a few nests, if not subjugated, vill soon strip a tree of its foliage. Some seasons when there comes a severe frost, SHORTHAND FREE first three lessons by mail just after the larvae have left their shells, will nearly exterminate the entire brood. d personally. Pupils located. Send for cir-dars. Write Chaffee's Phonographic Institute, iwego, N. Y., E. M. WOLF, Manager. Apples in Northern Ontario, with the exception of the Baldwins have set very

set, Gilliflower, Tallman Sweet, Bailey Sweet, summer and autumn apples are filled with remarkably fair, smooth, fungus-free fruit, the fairest my brother thinks that he has seen them for many years. He has sprayed for several years and fought the tent-caterpillar, this year, until he has about subdued them. He has, in his oldest orchard, some very large, old trees that were large 63 years ago. They must be very near, if not quite, 100 years old and continue to bear well, and this on a sandy loam. Pears, peaches, plums and cherries are abundant but, from what I hear, I question whether plums are generally promising a full crop. Because of the failure of the Baldwin this year it is doubtful whether there will be a large surplus of apples to ship from Western New York this year, but it is to be hoped that many a moderate orchardist will be able to realize a good income from his fruit crops. THE PEACH LEAF-CURL FUNGUS.

Considerable loss was suffered, last year, by peach growers in Western New York by this fungal disease. The loss was dimgrant blossoms. True, there can be no fruit inished by the fact that the great market peach of this section, Crawford's Early, nearly, or quite, escaped. But Oldmixon Free, Hill's Chili, Elberta and some others, grown to quite an extent were badly affected. Great fears were entertained that County-a family visit, but one affording the disease would again return this year with increased virulence. I have closely examined what peach trees I have come in contact with, this year, and have found no symptoms of its presence, nor have I heard of its appearance and, as the ho days of June have appeared all danger has probably passed for this year. This is an encouraging fact, for the peach crop has assumed great importance of late years since the great improvement in the art of canning has enabled us to preserve so large a portion of the crop for winter consumption. In my boyhood days housekeepers preserved a small quantity in sugar, making what was called preserves, or sweetmeats, but that process destroyed much of the normal flavor of the peach. Farmers' wives also dried a few in the sun and dried peach pies and sauce were not very bad, but they were very different from canned peaches. I think, at this writing, that there is a fair prospect of an abundance of fruit, of nearly every species, for home consumption in this section and I hope considerable for exportation Let us appreciate the blessing!

Strawberries commenced ripening very early in June and the prospects are favorable for a good crop. In exposed localities I think some of the first blossoms were killed by the frosts in the early part of May, but, inasmuch as the blossoming season extends over three or four weeks, it seldom happens that the entire crop is de stroyed by frost. I ate very good Michel's Early, the third of June in Ontario County. It is now, probably, our earliest berry, of very good quality, but not a large bearer.

A BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENTAL TREE I have frequently commended to the public a small ornamental tree, Chionanthus Virginica, or White Fringe, but, for some reason, it is slow of adoption by the public. It may be seen growing among specimen ornamentals in our nurseries and in a few private collections on the lawns of our citizens, but it is not so generally planted as its merit entitles it to be. It is beautiful as a tree with its large, glossy leaves and its rounded form but when in blossom I hardly know its equal. Its clusters of pure white flowers in great prowith fringed petals, drooping fusion, among the green leaves, are very charming. It was called to my mind in riding the other day through the small village of Palmyra, where I saw it on a number of lawns and on one of quite large size and nearly perfect in form.

WEATHER RECORD FOR MAY. People speak of the cold May, referring perature of the month was 58 degrees, which was one degree warmer than the average for the month for 29 years. The highest temperature was 86 degrees on the first day and the lowest 36 degrees on the 15th, no freezing temperature, yet there were three frosts. I know no other way of explaining this anomaly than on the hynothesis that the ground and grass were colder than the air where thermometers ang. The month was also quite dry, but 2 81 inches falling during the month, while the average for May for 29 years was 3.18 inches. What made the drouth more apparent were periods of from ten to twelve days without rainfall of any amount and at such times the soil became very dry. -P. C. Reynolds.

Whom Shall He Marry?

Mr. H. G. Wells, the novelist, writes thus of choosing a wife: "If you make up your mind to marry social charm, remember that it was the capacity for entertaining visitors that ruined paradise. If you marry a great hostess, your home will be something between an ethnographical museum and a casual ward. You go about the house treading upon chance gento luses and get tipped by inexperienced guests. Charming people may be charming, and should be sought-but you should the accomplished wife and her variegated other day when she comes to the end of them for a second time. To marry a muslightly more complicated barrel organ. Last and most of all, beware of marrying a girl whose dresses do up at the back.

Kind of Apple Trees to Set.

Mr. Editor: What kind of apple trees do we farmers here in Maine want to set out for orchard, and where get trees? Maine grown trees or N. Y.? Which is

best?-G. S. Burrill, Bangor. Some fruit growers prefer native trees while others believe the New York trees are equally as good. There are also those who prefer to plant out native seedling frees, and then graft in the limb after the trees have become well established. Good orchards are to be found from trees of each of these kinds. Much depends on the care and culture the trees receive after having been set out. Any good, healthy tree (and it is never best to set any other is quite certain to thrive if set in a rich. mellow soil and well cared for, and if of a variety sufficiently hardy to withstand

Joseph Meehan says in the Practical Farmer that the Japanese plums seem to have the power of resisting the curculio. The crescent-shaped marks are often seen upon the fruit, but whether no eggs are deposited or they fail to hatch he cannot tell, but no perceptible injury is apparent. Many trees were so overloaded with fruit that it would have been an advantage if some had been destroyed by the insect. In one orchard under his observation about the close of July there were two or three weeks of hot, rainy weather, and many o the plums were attacked by rot and fell off. This often occurs among the old varieties in such weather. As the Japanes full and occasionally you find a Baldwin plums are nearly all hardy, whether early that is loaded with fruit. In my brother's or late, he considers them a decided acorchard the Spy, Greening, Roxbury Rus- | quisition.

The Autocratic Porker.

You may talk about yer venison, yer bar-meat, an' yer fowl,
You may blow yer horn 'bout everything from turkey down to owl;
You may chirp about yer quail on toast an' sich as that, you see,
But the fine old-fashloned porker is good enough fer me. enough fer me.

You may spin long yarns on beefsteak, on rabbit an' on snipe, On all that's good to swaller, from ox-tail soup to tripe; Yer mouth may run to water 'bout chickens fricassee, But old-fashioned ham an' gravy is good

You may hunt the country over for some thing fit to eat In the line of coon or 'possum er other kind uv meat.

You may chew a tough old brisket cow, so old she couldn't see,
But the old style roasted spar-rib is good
enough for me.

go everywhere in search of moisture. In the tile the tree root expands until the tile is entirely filled, and the drain is ruined. Almost any large tree will do

You may feast on shiny fishes, on bass an' carp an' eels, That's purty much a owin' to how a feller feels;
But what a feller's raised to he'll ginerally be
An' the hog and all that's on him is good
enough fer me.

An' in the bottom gravy jest break a doze eggs
Laid by them greedy Plymouth Rocks, consarn their pesky legs;
Jest draw up to the table now, with neither fine nor fee;
Of course it's only country truck but it's good enough fer me.
You folks that's llyin' in the town on dried up macker on. up mackerrony An' codfish balls an terrapin an' second-hand come out into the country once, yer wel-

come an 'yer free; You'll find the porker good enough for either you or me. -C. A. Robinson, in Nebraska Farmer.

How Nye knew North Carolina.

While standing on top of Lookout Mountain a few days ago, says W. L. Visscher, in the Chicago Times-Herald, I was carried back to the memories of dear old Bill Nye, for we had stood upon that same spot some years before, and a guide told us that we could see seven States from that point of view; namely, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

"Where's North Carolina?" Nye in The man pointed to a place in the hori-

zon to which distance gave a purple hue. "What makes you think that is North Carolina?" Nye asked. "Oh, we know by the direction and the conformation of the mountains there," the

nan replied. "Well, I know that's not North Carolina," Nye declared, with some vehem-"And you know it, too, if you would stop to think. Here is a man of the United States, and you can see that North Carolina is pink. Besides, I know it is pink. I live in that State consider-

ably, and I have helped to paint it red, but of course I go away sometimes, and it fades a little, leaving it pink. No, sir; you can't stuff me. The place you are pointing at a color-blind man could see Nye said those things so seriously that the man was almost dazed. He gave Nye a puzzled look, and then went on pointing out other sister States in the late Con-

Kansas Apple Crop.

federacy.

"Kansas will have the biggest apple rop this year in its history." This prediction was made yesterday to Secretary F. D. Coburn by a man who is in position to know-Fred Wellhouse, the "apple king" of the State. People, no doubt, will be surprised to

learn that the apple crop is all right, for the opinion has prevailed that fruit generally was killed by the severe winter. Continuing his conversation with Secretary Coburn, Mr. Wellhouse said: "I lately have made a trip through Leavenworth, Douglas, Shawnee, Osage, and Greenwood counties, and I never saw feel down in your pocket and find a dol-

finer prospects for an apple crop in my life. the bloom can be seen half a mile away. The counties I have named are an average of those lying in what might be called the 'apple belt.' "All varieties of trees are full, and the bloom on the Ben Davis trees is espe-

cially fine. The hard winter injured only the very tender varieties, and those varieties are scarce in Kansas. "As I have said, Kansas will have the biggest apple crop this year in its history. Every apple grower will bear me out in this. The indications never were

better.
"The big apple year in Kansas was That year I raised 80,000 bushels. 1890. I will beat that this year by many thousands of bushels."-Kansas Rural Home.

American Cultivator" Notes.

GIRDLING GRAPE VINES. B. H. S., Frankfort, N. Y.: The opinions

of grape growers vary as to the advantage of ringing the branch is to stop the flow bonic-acid gas from the air. The roots need this carbon as well as the leaves, fruit and branches. If a vine were girdled thus near the ground, its roots would have their supply cut off and would perish. That would kill the vine. Usually, however, only one or at most two shoots on a vine are girdled, and as these are all cut away in the fall pruning no harm results to the vine. Where the ringing of the shoot is done there is a material enlargement of the shoot, caused by the returning sap. Some of this goes into the fruit, causing it to grow to a larger size. But there is too much of this sap for the good of the grapes, which taste as if they had been grown in a wet, cloudy summer. The highest flavor of grapes can only be secured where there is an unobstructed flow of sap back to the root, so that they do not get too much of it. Still, if you have varieties that will not ripen in your section, it may pay to ring some, for a grape thus artificially ripened is far better than one that remains green until frost stops further ripening.

CLAY SOIL FOR PEARS. It is universally agreed that a heavy clay soil is best for the pear. There are various reasons for this, the principal one being that clay soil is always rich in mineral fertilizers, while a sandy or gravelly soil is deficient in this kind of plant food. But the clay soil, though rich in phos phates and potash may not have them in available form, and may need a dressing in spring of these minerals in available form. Trees on clay may need dressings of available potash and phosphate in the years when the tree is bearing. On sandy soil the pear tree always needs these ma-nures. The pear roots deeply, so that it

is never affected by droughts, and in clay soils it doubtless draws mineral fertilizers from the subsoil below where the roots of grain and other crops usually grow. It

is a great mistake to allow the tap root of a pear tree to be cut off before it is

TREE ROOTS IN UNDERDRAINS. It is never safe to leave a large tree

growing near where an underdrain has been laid, unless the tile are jointed, that is, made like the city sewer pipe, so that one end is smaller, and slides into the next, making a tightly fitting joint. As tile are usually laid it is impossible to prevent there being a crack wide enough to admit the fibrous roots of a tree, which rnined. Almost any large tree will do this, but the worst of all trees are the willow, elm and locust. All of these love water, and none of them should be allowed to grow near underdrains or wells. In some parts of the country willows and ocusts are planted in dooryards. But if near a well, even if the well be roofed over, their roots will find their way to the water, and spoil it for use.

WHEN TO USE PHOSPHATES.

The superphosphate which is made available by an extra addition of sulphuric acid quickly reverts and becomes nsoluble when it is put into dry ground. Plenty of moisture is necessary to enable the roots of crops to appropriate it. In dry spring as the past four or five weeks have been, the phosphate applied late will probably do little good. Where winter grain is grown it is safest to drill the hosphate with the seed. It never fails to give the best results if applied thus.

THINNING PEARS EARLY.

Doubtless many pear blossoms usually fail to set fruit when the blossoming occurs during a cold, wet spell of weather. If it were not for this fact, the pear tree would always be overloaded, as it blos soms in clusters. Nature does a good deal of thinning, but she does not do it evenly, allowing sometimes three or four pears to set in one cluster, while dropping all off on another. This year it is likely that pear blossoming will occur in many places in dry, sunshiny weather. Therefore the orchardist, when he finds that pears have et too abundantly, should go to work early to help nature out of her difficulty. He may cut off many that would have dropped off themselves if let alone, but hand thinning will secure a more even stand and it will pay to do it early.

CARE OF CURRANT BUSHES.

About this time of year a sharp lookout should be kept for the current worm which where the bushes are grown in clumps generally appears first on the inside stalks, and often matures and goe into the ground for a second brood before any damage is discovered. This explains the non-success of some in using white hellebore on the bushes. It is very difficult to spray or dust the whole plant with the hellebore, and it is the inside bushes that mainly escape the poison. For this reason growing currants in tree form would be the best method were it not for the currant stalk borer, which often destroys a hill where only one stalk is left. By growing two or three stems and cut ting out all others, both these enemies can be made harmless.

Fruit for Home Use.

Now, shall not the farmer buy his small fruit for home use of regular growers? On strictly business principles, yes. But then he will not buy freely, even where he can. And often he cannot get them handily anyway. My friend, J. E. Rice, one of the Institute conductors in New York, says about buying berries: "You think you lar, and you are so good to it you let it Buds have opened with vigor, and stay there." Yes, dollars usually come hard and are too scarce. We mean to buy, but we cannot for one reason or another. If we do not grow them we do not have many. Mr. Rice told how the women often wandered around all the afternoon picking wild strawberries, and could only get a few. And then he asked who got the most of those berries, if there were enough for all? John, every time, and the wife almost or quite goes without. How true. I can remember back how my mother used to go without such dainties to give father and me more. She pretended she didn't care for them, but I know better now. And many a time, years ago, when we were poor and in debt (and depended on buying berries), wife has gone without in the same way, that I might have more. And I have eaten in a few minutes what it took her hours to gather, many time. And still she never complained. God bless our good wives and mothers. They

are usually better than we men deserve. Now, my good friends, are you going to let your wife go without to fill your stomof girdling the grape vine to induce it to ach and give you better health? Mine color and ripen its fruit earlier. Most of does not any more. Do you have all the those who live in the best grape growing strawberries you can eat for some three locations are opposed to the practice, as weeks, choice kinds and free as water? it secures earliness and greater size of fruit at the expense of quality. The operation is performed by cutting a circle in your children's sake, better health's sake, the back of the new shoot after the grapes set out a bed next spring and take care have set below the first bunch. Before of it systematically. Our bed is about one that time the new wood will not have rod by ten. Any farmer can have berries firm enough bark to be ringed. The effect to such an extent as a man in the city living on \$1,500 or \$2,000 a year cannot of sap backward to the root after it has afford. My good friend Rice, referred to gone to the leaves, and has absorbed car- above, is the brightest Institute worker in his line that I ever met. He tells of eat-ing strawberry shortcake in the city, socalled. "Two cakes, each about 11/2in. thick and a streak of juice between-strawberry sandwich." And then in the country. "Cakes about half an inch thick with ar inch of berries between, and berries and cream just bulging out all around. And not a little wedge of a piece, but a quarter of the whole thing dumped on your plate at once." Friends, this is the way I you to live, and you ought to. You work hard and deserve many of the luxuries of ife .- T. B. Terry, in Practical Farmer.

Culinary Art.

Chef-Say, I can't make wild duck out of this stewed beef. Steward-Infirm of purpose! Haven't I always told you to use birdshot for seasoning of game?-Columbus Journal.

Make Money on your cabbages, onions and early beets. How? Force their growth

with applications of Nitrate of Soda. the quickest of all fertilizers. Es pecially adapted to early vegeta-bles. Produces size and quality at the same time. Book, "Food for Plants," tells how and why. Free by addressing John A. Myers, 12—Q John St., New York.

Nitrate for sale by BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO. 27 William St., New York. The Fountain of Wisdom.

"The trouble with him," said the young man who had been trying to fittingly describe an acquaintance, "is that when he dipped into the sea of knowledge thought he brought up so much the blamed thing went dry."—Chicago Post.

About Almonds.

Almonds are very soothing to the skin and many foreign ladies use crushed almonds instead of soap for their faces and hands to keen them fair, soft and white Oil of almonds may be rubbed into the skin at night, and is better than cold cream, especially if really pure oil of almonds and not a mere imitation. As for the so-called almond soap, it is very rare that the almond has any part in it. It somewhat resembles almonds in its odor but this odor comes from benzole, which is taken from tar-oil and other substances not injurious to the skin, but not so bene ficial as real almond powder, a small quantity of which forms a paste in the water and is a splendid beautifier.-Buf-

The Higher Kind of Courage.

In introducing General Nelson A. Miles who addressed the students of Harvard University on Wednesday of last week, President Eliot said: "It is not because General Miles is a doctor of laws of Har vard University that you have come to this place to-day. It is because you would like to see a man who has many times faced mortal peril for his country. Many of the men who enlisted from this univer sity last spring did so partly because they wished to know what that experience was like. But, after all, this ability to keep one's head and to look after the needs of one's self and others in moments of peril. is something that many men cultivate. Cowardice is rare in our race. There is, however, a higher kind of courage which at the expense of calumny and obloquy seeks fearlessly to make known the truth And this is the sort of courage that Gen eral Miles has shown during the last four

Everybody Reads Advertisements.

Now and then a man is found who with more or less boastfulness says that he 'never reads the advertisements" in the newspapers. Perhaps he actually imagines that he does not read the advertisers cards; nevertheless it is not in the nature of an intelligent, wideawake man to fail to peruse at least a portion of the advertising columns of his paper. Even though he may not desire to make purchases, nor to glean particular information about financial or commercial matters or the doings in the stores, he is quite likely, after having disposed of the news matter, to find himself intent upon those advertisements which appeal to the eye on account of the attractiveness of their typographical arrangement or by the announcement that some article of immediate personal need has been placed on sale at a moderate price. It is, in fact, safe to assert that the man or woman who devotes fifteen minutes to the reading of newspaper reads also some of the adver tisements printed therein.—Philadelphia

A Huge Apple Tree.

Editor Rural World: A few weeks ago you gave several letters relative to age and size of apple trees. I desire to tell you of a tree I am familiar with; as to size, age, etc., it is immense. In 1835 a farm was opened on the southwest onefourth, section 30, twp. 52, range 22, in Carroll Co., Mo. Two years later this farm was purchased by my grandfather, David Thomas. An orchard was set out on the tract and there is now one of the old trees there that in size is as follows: The tree is 30 feet high, it is six feet from the ground to first limb, and eleven feet in circumference, one foot above the ground. It is nine feet in circumference our feet above the ground. The tree has 65 feet of a spread.

The fruit of this tree is very large ranging from 12 to 18 ounces in weight. and is very flat from stem to blossom end, and wide out. It is sub-acid and a very late keeper. The apple is streaked with red, more so on one side than the other. We know this apple as the "Queen." had them grafted, and will plant in my orchard in the spring.

Very little care is necessary in gather ing this fruit, as at that time the apple is so hard, but by the New Year it is the favorite of the cellar, mealy, fragrant and luscious. It is a great keeper-will keep until April or perhaps longer-and is prolific fruiter. I procured a few twigs from this tree by mail two years ago and am rather impressed that it is an original seedling, as sprouts from this tree grow similar fruit, but I have not seen any quite so large.-Leslie Rodgers, Mo.

An Acre of Small Fruit.

In most New England towns the fruits in best demand are the strawberry, raspberry and currant. Blackberries are hard to sell, and grapes are generally an oversupply, while other small fruits are not much wanted. The first three are the ones for profit, and the grower will find it. well to confine himself to those and try to learn all there is to be known about them. Let him study varieties, avoiding too many of them, picking out such as will suit his trade, and keep up a supply from the beginning to the end of the season. For instance, the Bubach and Parker Earle make a good combination for the grower who caters to a local market. Parker Earles on moist land will extend the season until the early raspberry, Cuthbert should be the main reliance.

like Thompson's Pride, is on deck, but Currants will be ready for sale about the same time, and both the white and red varieties are good for local trade. The late Victoria is excellent to prolong the season. If a fruit-grower has half an acre of strawberries, a quarter acre of currants, a quarter acre of raspberries on good, well-manured soil and well cared for, he will find that his acre in small fruits will go far toward making a living for his family, for most years the prices of these fruits in New England towns are high enough to make the crop profitable.

--Massachusetts Ploughman.

Plums-A Reward for Industry.

When the writer was in Alaska years ago, and the only white men there were zealous missionaries among the Indians, he was present at a convocation where the missionary was instructing the halfconverted natives. Suddenly an athletic Indian rose and surprised all by declaring, "I tell you, I have no more to do with Jesus. You tell me ask, and I get. I ask Jesus to send me hatchet and keg of nails. He send me no hatchet, no nails. I pray to Him no more." The missionary seemed to feel he had to meet the man's ideas on his own ground. He

talked at him, as one might say, by addressing the others assembled. "Look at John! See his strong limbs," and so he went on as if he were detailing the good points of a pugilist, and then asked "did you ever know John work? You know how he lazys and loafs around, what would he do if he had a hatchet and keg of nails? I tell you friends, Jesus has nothing to do with lazy men." The elder "brethren" evidently showed by their countenances, that they considered the issionary had the best of John.

The lesson was taught in what we may consider a somewhat uncouth way, but it is surely in evidence in horticulture that nature has no use for a stupid, lazy man. The ravages of weeds, blights and insects, fearful to the lazy and indifferent, are providential happenings to the industrious and intelligent. The former folds his hands and starves-the latter barbed steeds and fights the fearful adversaries" as Shakespeare would say, and he conquers. A few years ago plumgrowing was abandoned. "They won't do any more." Fungi and insects had the field to themselves. But the industrious Geneva horticulturists set to work. Willard, E. D. Smith, and others devised plans for successfully opposing the enemy. With little competition in the market, they have placed their products everywhere. They are profiting by their in-dustry. Verily, nature has no use for lazy men.-Meehan's Monthly.

Faith in Advertising.

Notwithstanding the extent of and the certainty of beneficial returns from advertising, there are many business men who do not seem to appreciate the advantages of this method of communicating with the public. The chief reason for their failure to recognize the value of a good advertisement is their belief that the returns do not justify the financial outlay. But the fallacy of this contention is daily made apparent by the success of those merchants who have made advertising an essential part of their business systems. The pushing and ambitious tradesmen have thoroughly proved the money value of judicious advertising, and they would as soon think of going out of business altogether as to discontinue the regular use of the advertising columns of a newspaper which commands public confidence and possesses a large reading clientage.—Philadelphia Record.

Pruning of Trees and Shrubs.

When grown under similar conditions, trees of a particular species or variety assume shapes characteristic of their class and of such growth. Any variety when crowded tends to grow straighter and taller, making better timber trees; while trees of the same variety grown in open situa-tion take on entirely different forms, being more branched and spreading. By judicious pruning we can often great-

ly aid nature in shaping a tree in a desired direction, but it would be folly to undertake to grow them in form antagonistic. Pruning should be avoided as much as possible, and practised only enough to se-

cure the desired form for the purpose intended. Better leave to nature cutirely unless we have an idea from the start as to the end we wish to accomplish .- Amer ican Cultivator.

Triumph Peach.

A Michigan fruit grower who has a peach orchard of 2,000 trees containing all the standard varieties, gives in a local pa-per his experience with a hundred trees of the Triumph, which is a comparatively new variety. They were set in the spring of 1897, and pruned to a single stalk. They made a good growth, and were admired by many visitors because of their strong heavy foliage and sturdy ance. They fruited to a limited extent the first year, and carried the fruit to maturity. He says: "It is a large, yellow flesh, freestone peach, ripens with the Alexander: its flavor is fine, none better in my acquaintance, and the pit is very small, I left the fruit on the tree until fully ripened, and observed what I consider two most valuable points; it is remarkably free from rot, and hangs to the tree most tenaciously. These qualities were given a thorough test by the long, wet spell of last summer. I consider the Triumph a most valuable variety." As he states that he has no trees to sell, this may be considered disinterested testimony.-American Cultivator.

-Buy two or three Concord grape plants and have grapes for the family. -Air the cellar. Don't let the odor of decaying vegetables permeate the house.



If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Spasms Spells, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus's Dance, etc., have children, relatives, friends or neighbors that do so, or know people that are afflicted my New Discovery, Epilepticide, will PER-MANENTLY CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a FREE Bottle and try it. It has CURED thousands where everything else failed. My 90-page Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Permanently Cured," FREE. When writing, please give name, AGE and full address. All correspondence professionally confidential W. H. MAY, M.D.

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50., 100 for 50 cents. CREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

JULY

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Detroit Tribune.

"Butternuts?"

"I don't know. Just me, will you?"

Then He

ington Post.

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"Mix it in about the

The Village Blacksmith.

Under a spreading chestnut-tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he.
With large and shewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long, His face is like the tan; His brow is wet with honest sweat, His brow is wet with honest sweat, He earns whate'er he can, And looks the whole world in the face, he owes not any man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night You can hear his bellows blow; You can hear his bellows blow;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow,
Like a sexton ringing the village bell,
When the evening sun is low.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend for the lesson thou hast taught!
Thus at the flaming forge of life Our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped Each burning deed and thought.

—Longfellow.

Elberta Peach.

The Elberta peach tree is a favorite in the Southern States, because of its earliness and beauty as a yellow freestone peach, and because it bears good crops of fruit, of good and nearly uniform though not as large as some others, which are usually more moderate bearers. The fruit is quite popular in our Northern markets, though it is often sold as a Crawford, or when the Crawford is called for and not on hand. We have thought it too tender to plant in our Northern climate, as it originated in Georgia, as the result of a cross between Crawford's late and the Chinese Cling, and was the only good one out of about 12,000 seedlings. Now it is claimed that in sheltered localities, set while young, and given protection the first winter, it will do well even in New England. If so, it is deserving of a fair trial, as we have but few really good yellow freestones.

The Fruit Business.

Mr. Ballou started with strawberries and raspberries, but is now getting into peaches and larger fruits. He still likes the Gregg raspberry, though with us it is too dry and seedy for our best trade. For the last year or two. Newark has been flooded with fruit, and Mr. Ballou has but a small area in strawberries now. He says that these giuts of fruit will cure themselves They are usually produced by farmer who see some one doing well with fruit. and so they buy plants and rush them in with but little idea of the skill and care required to secure a fair crop. They only spoil the market with inferior fruit, and finally get out disgusted and leave the field for those who stick and study. Mr. Ballou hauls his fruit eight miles to market, and peddles most of it himself. The gray mare and the green crates from Dale View are familiar objects on the street during the berry season. This experience shows that it is not always necessary for the small-fruit grower to get close up to his market, for every shingle on Mr. Ballou's little house represents berries that were hauled eight miles!-H. W. C., in Rural New Yorker.

The Origin of Cold Storage.

It is a curious fact that, although dwellers in northern climes must have known for ages that a low temperature preserves flesh from putrefaction, is never seems to have struck any one that this natural fact could be turned to artificial advantage until Lord Bacon stuffed the historical chicken with snow, and thereby caught a chill which killed him. It is perhaps even ing in the death of one of the most eminent men in the world should not have called any attention to an already wellreadily turned to great advantage. As a matter of fact, it was not until the year 1875-249 years after Lord Bacon's fatal experiment-that freezing was practically employed as a method of preserving flesh. This was the commencement of the frozen meat trade between America and England. Four years later a dry air refrigerator perfected, and the system on which this was constructed has since become practically universal.

The Winds of the Sahara.

Most interesting meteorological observations made in the Sahara during eight excursions between 1883 and 1896 have been published by M. F. Foureau, an abstract of which has been published in the Popular Science Monthly. The most frequent winds are those from the northwest and southeast. Every evening the wind goes down with the sun, except the northeast wind, which blows all night. There is also a warm wind from the southwest charged with electricity and often carrying fine sand and darkening the atmosphere. The compasses are much disturbed by it, because, it has been suggested, of a special condition produced upon the thin glass covers by the friction caused by the rubbing of fine wind-carried sand upon them. But it has been observed that the spare compasses show the same disturbed conditions as soon as they are taken out of their boxes. The disturbance ceases when the glasses are moistened, and does not appear again until they have dried. Several hail stones were noticed. They were usually about as large as peas, but were larger in the heavier storms. He observed no snow in the Sahara, but was informed that snow falls in the winter on the tops of the mountains. Similar observations have been made by other travelers. A curious mirage phe nomena was sometimes observed. He found frequent fulgurities in which sand had been vitrified by lightning strokes.

The Great Man of Greenland.

When the Arctic whaling fleet returned from the north last season it brought word that Kor-ko-ya had placed a new window in his house. As a matter of news in ordinary building circles this would pass unnoticed, but to those who have traveled where the sun shines at midnight the intelligence is extremely interesting.

For a decade of years the growing opulence of Kor-ko-ya, otherwise known as "the Eskimo millionaire," has been watched with great curiosity by the halers and the occasional explorer. He has long been known as a thrifty man, as thrift goes in the Arctic regions, but it is only of late that his fortune has assumed really wonderful proportions.

It is said that he now owns no fewer than seven kayaks and a full twoscore bone-tipped double-bladed paddles. His stock of blubber for the winter of 1897-8 consisted of over sixty "parcels" weighing 100 pounds each. In addition to this he sold to the traders half as many, receiving in part payment the new window already

His thirty dogs are all crossed with the Newfoundland breed, which makes them ially valuable for haufing purposes and of a better flavor as an article of diet in time of famine. Of sealskins, foxskins, arskins, raw elderdown feathers, whalebone, narwhal ivory and reindeer hides he

has enough to keep him in plenty for some

But it is in wives that he is considered richest. In his home igloo up on the west-ern shore of Baffin bay he has ten, all particularly strong of jaw, and able to keep Kor-ko-ya's stock of clothing ever soft and pliable. The importance of this will be inderstood when the Eskimo custom of chewing sking is understood.

Kor-ko-ya was born in 1841, at a small ative settlement a short distance north of what is now the Danish town of Julianehaab, in Greenland. He left his home at an early age and crossed Baffin bay. making his igloo with another tribe famous as hunters of seal. He was known to ome of the early explorers and acted as head guide and chief teamsman to them.

He attracted notice even in his teens as a thrifty youth, and from that time became prominent among the Eskimo. Savan unknown art to the Indians of the Arctic region, and it is seldom they accumulate enough to last them throughout the long winter. Certain rules of the tribes make it incumbent upon them to help their needy neighbors, and for that reason the individual members neglect to lay by stores for the morrow.

Kor-ko-ya became an exception. He was skillful and a shrewd trader, and, before he was 20, his main igloo became the enter of the village in regard to fittings and attractiveness. The tribe to which he had attached himself was one of the argest and most influential of that part of the country, and by his 25th year Kor-koya was recognized as the head of it. It s said that men came 200 miles to consult him in affairs of the chase and trade. He became well known to the hardy

whalers, and to-day his doings form a subject of comment and interest in more than one country. And that is why the news that he had placed another window in his house was carried over 2,000 miles of ice and water, to be discussed over pipes and ale in a dozen civilized seaports.-New York Sun.

Ringing Grape Vines.

The practice of ringing grape vines has een tested to some extent by the New York agricultural experiment station (Geneva) and the results are noted in bulletin No. 151. Two vineyards were under experiment in different parts of the state and the vines in each were ringed for two years. In one vineyard, trained upon the two arm Kniffin system, both arms were ringed beyond the fifth bud; and in the other vineyard, using the renewal system of training, the arms were ringed eyond the renewal bud.

In both orchards very marked differences in favor of the fruit on ringed arms was noticed with such varieties as Empire State, Concord, Niagara, Geneva and Catawba, the bunches and berries being larger and more compact and ripening earlier. In most cases, however, especially with higher flavored varieties like the Delaware, the quality was injured; and the grapes which naturally show a tendency to crack, like Worden, were worse in this

respect on ringed vines. The renewal system seems best adapted to this practice, but its adoption or rejection is a question the individual grower

Miracles.

must settle for himself.

When a man can sit down in a New York restaurant and have brook trout, spring chicken, venison steak and reed hird served off the same soup bone, we are ready to take in any miracle you ever saw in print. Believe in miracles? When the American farmer can put a quart of strawberries in a box that won't hold a pint of sand; when almost any coal dealer can make 1,700 pounds weigh a ton; when a common looking clerk can measure whole yard at one sweep of a 33-inch stick: when a ten-pound chunk of ice looks small beside a 4-ounce hailstone; when any barkeeper turns whiskey into water before he opens up in the morning; when you can put out a fire with illuminating oil; when soap fat stalks abroad as A1 clover fed butter; when you find a mirac ulous draught of fishes in the sky-blue milk; when a committee of women at a church fair can make a barrel of soup with one oyster; when-do we believe in miracles? It is an age of miracles. The world is full of miracles or overrun with rascals. You may accept either interpre tation .- Burdette.

Common Symptoms.

"I think I am in love with that girl; when she comes around I get three new diseases.

"What are they?" "Palpitation of the heart, ossification of the head and paralysis of the tongue."-Chicago Record.

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AMERICAN FRUIT GROWING th

newest book by C. A. Gre illustrated, 120 pages, devoted t Pear, Quince, Currant and Sma

Planted Apple Trees.

The first John found a wilderness-the Incenturies of pedigree, in full possession there. He paid the Red man for his land—the bear was glad to go
hen, on the sturdy forest trees, the ax
fell, blow on blow.
e fought the forest from the hills, he
cleared and fenced the farm.
sturdy, houest pioneer, he wrought no second John pulled up the stumps, and picked up all the stones, built them into winding walls, with aching finger bones.

also fought the forest back, yet still it downward crent:

He also fought the forest back, yet still it downward crept; It reached the outward pasture wall before the old man siept. Then John the third took up the flight, with no ancestral pluck.

His bones were full of aches and pains—he called it "just my luck!"

When down across the pasture spread the little oaks and firs.

A maple here, a white birch there—the forest's skirmishers,
The trees jumped o'er his father's wall, and powerless to save
His acres from their greedy clutch, he sank into his grave.

Then John the fourth, a lazy chap, sat down and reasoned thus. and reasoned thus, "Why should we fight the forest when it's sure to conquer us?
It only claims its own again—I'll let the forest be,
I have no fight with destiny—I'll simply pick my tree.

And so, he planted apple trees—his orchards And so, he planted apple trees—
The forest grew up to his fruit, and then stopped—satisfied.

John did less work than all his race—and yet his head was long;

His hills went back beneath the trees—that's just where they belong!

—Rural New Yorker.

Manuring Orchards,

It is a well known fact that lands that are covered with timber increase in fertility every year, but it does not follow this is true of orchards. Timbered lands are usually thick enough to prevent the winds from blowing the leaves away and these form a valuable fertilizer when left on the ground. A crop of trees is a pretty heavy load for a piece of land to carry, and if nothing but leaves are produced and these leaves blow away, draft on the soil is a severe one. If to the crop of leaves is added the extra strain of a crop of fruit the necessity of fertilizing orchards becomes at once apparent. The best way to fertilize an orchard is to spread manure under the trees in the fall, covering the surface as far as the branches extend. During the winter the plant food will leach into the soil and be ready for use when the growing season begins again. Every orchard should be kept in regular cultivation for best results,

Early Richmond and Other

and fertilizing should be regularly at

tended to .- Exchange.

Mr. Smith, of Michigan: In regard to almost black when thoroughly ripe? Mr. Cook: Yes, a dark red, almost black. Early Richmond could perhaps be grown all over the State, inland and everywhere. Perhaps it should be considered the leading variety for all localities. I don't see any on the lake shore. for May Duke will grow there, and I think surpasses it in every respect. commences to bear with us at three years. and it grows faster. Some years it bears fuller than others. Black Tartarian i one of our leading varieties. It is put down as a large cherry, and there are few varieties which surpass it in size. Napoleon will surpass it in size but not in quality. I have some seedlings that are fully as large. Napoleon forms a large tree with a spreading habit, not quite so productive as I would like, but a fine-selling cherry. I don't like it on one account. though-it is not quite so productive as Black Tartarian. That is considered a standard of excellence. In Chicago a large black cherry is like the Crawford peach -anything that is a large yellow peach sells as a Crawford. So a large black cherry will sell as Black Tartarian.

The first thing is in regard to location Now, there are some places where I would not plant cherries. I would not plant them in a hollow nor on wet groundalways avoid low ground. I do not say though they will do well there; a good, substantial soil, if it is not wet, if it will produce good crops of corn and wheat, is good location for the cherry orchard. It is a fact that a cherry tree will be killed by wet where a pear tree would flourish. or even a peach tree. I think the Mahaleb stock will stand wet better than the Mazzard, but I would not advise any one to put a cherry tree on wet soil. On a there will not be much danger. I have some trees situated like that, and they do cherries on an elevated piece of ground and they will do well.

Overproduction of Fruit.

"The probability is that there is not as absolute overproduction except in special years; that is, that there is not more fruit grown than can be consumed in one way or another. It is very likely, however, that there is frequently a relative over production-that there is more fruit grown than can be consumed in the markets which are ordinarily at the disposal of the grower. The difficulty is probably rather ore one of unequal or imperfect distribu tion than of absolute overproduction of the commodity. The tendency of the times is to remedy this defect through more perfect means of dissemination, but it is too much to hope for a perfectly equal distribution of fruits, since the fruit areas are more or less limited in their geographical distribution, whilst the fruit consum ing population is distributed far and wide. "When there are heavy gluts in some markets, and fruit does not pay, there are very often other places a few hundred miles away in which the commodity is scarce. The recent introduction of special fruit and refrigerator cars has lessened the lifficulties of distribution. But the reader should be reminded that these appliances are of use only to organizations, or to those growers who have a large quantity of produce; or, at any rate, to those locali ties in which so much fruit is grown that the community of interests amounts to an organization. There can be little doubt that fruit

must tend to become cheaper rather than higher, except for special kinds and spe cial markets, but the cost of producing it grower must acquire the skill to make his plantations bear in the years of least heavy crops, and thereby escape to a large effects of overproduction. This extent the can certainly be done. The very fact that there are years of overproduction and underproduction shows that fruit growers have not yet mastered the condition which control their plantations. In orch ards, at least, there are more persons who discover their crops of fruit than there are who produce them. With the cheap ening of the product the demand will be

"The United States now leads al countries in the extent, variety, excelence and abundance of fruits, and our peo creasing. In particular fruits, as in for it.

grapes in the East the price seems already to have fallen to the very lowest point of profitable production, and in these cases salvation seems to lie in the hunting out of special markets, or devising more secondary means of disposing of the product (as in manufactured goods). and especially in increasing the quality of the product and increasing the attractive ness of the packing."-L. H. Bailey's New

A Point Finally Settled.

"Which is proper, 'the United States is, or 'the United States are?" "Before President McKinley took his Southern trip I was inclined to favor the plural form, but now there is no doubt that the United States is."—Cleveland warm. When the latter has Brilliants.

All but God is changing day by day .-Charles Kingsley. Tact does not remove difficulties, but difficulties melt away under tact.-Lord Beaconsfield

The crown of knowledge is brighter than

Every man feels instinctively that all the beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.-Blithe bell, that calls to bridal halls.

monarch's diadem.-Gough.

Tolls deep a darker day;
The very shower that feeds the flower
Weeps also its decay.
—Walter Savage Landor.
Great deeds cannot die;
They with the sun and moon renew their
light.
—Tennyson.

Manuring Asparagus Beds.

Early in the winter is the best time to op dress the asparagus bed with stable nanure. Much of it will be washed into the soil before spring, and as soon as frost is out of the ground, what remains of the manure should be cultivated under. This will make the shoots come up strong. The cultivation should not go into the ground more than two or three inches, and this will leave the surface finely mulched, so that air and light can get down to the roots. Last of all some salt, or better still, salt mixed with ashes, should be strewn over the bed. This will check the growth of weeds without injuring that of he asparagus.

Jumping to Conclusions.

Some of the difficulties of our lives are made so by our habit of taking too much for granted. Jumping to conclusions like 'vaulting ambition" often lands one on the other side of the saddle. A little thought would have prevented a certain May Duke, is it not a fact that they are conductor much annoyance. This is how that Philadelphia Press tells it: "I shall have to ask you for a ticket for that boy, ma'am."

"I guess not." "He's too old to travel free. He occu pies a whole seat, and the car's crowded. There are people standing." "That's all right."

"I haven't time to argue the matter. na'am. You'll have to pay for that boy.' "I've never paid for him yet, and I'm not going to begin to do it now." 'You've got to begin doing it some time If you haven't had to put up any fare for him, you're mighty lucky, or else you don't do much traveling." "That's all right."

"You'll pay for that boy, ma'am, or I'll stop the train and put him off." "That's all right. You put him off if you think that's the way to get anything "You ought to know what the rules of this road are, madam. How old is that

boy?" "I don't know. I never saw him before. If you want a ticket for him, you'd ter ask that old gentleman down the aisle. He got on with him."

Profit in Berry Culture.

As small fruit culture is our specialty, s necessary to have a dry, sandy soil, al- and the means by which we are rapidly paying for our home and its improvements. I take special delight in giving others the benefit of our experience. Raspberries, black, red and purple,

head the list as sure money producers, as

they do not blossom until spring frosts are past. Of these we have six acres in bearing and one and one-half acres of newly-set plants. The average yield of black caps is 1,500 to 2,000 quarts per dry clay soil, or where there is a slope, acre, selling at five to eight cents per quart; reds, 1,000 to 1,500 quarts, with firmer demand at six to ten cents. The At the same time, you can plant fruit is picked by women and girls from adjoining farms, who usually take berries payment. We employ from 15 to 30 pickers each alternate day, and pay one cent for black and purple, and one and one-half cents for red. An average day's picking is from 1,000 to 1,500 quarts. Each picker is supplied with a "carrier" containing six quart boxes, and when these are delivered full at the packing stand a ticket is given. When fruit is taken, payment is made at the close of each day's picking; if money, we pay each Friday afternoon. The fruit picked in the forenoon is sold direct to consumers in small towns; that picked in the afternoon is delivered by sunrise the following morning to dealers in larger towns. Now as to culture: First we prepare the ground by thoroughly underdraining with tiles. Then a heavily manured clover sod is turned under and planted to a hoed crop for one season. Next a liberal ton dress ing of wood ashes is applied and plants set out. We plant red varieties in either spring or fall; black caps in spring only. In fall plant 1st October. In spring as soon as the ground can be thoroughly prepared. Make rows seven feet apart, plants four feet in rows. Allow reds to form several stands of canes between the plants set; but rows are kept narrow with best results.-Ellis F. Augustine in Prac-

Have You Asthma in Any Form? Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for every form of Asthma the West African Kola Plant, about which so much has lately been said in the medical journals. Its cures are really marvel Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., writes it cured him of Asthma of thirty years' standing, and Mrs. E. will grow less at the same time. The fruit | Johnson, of No. 417 Second St., Washington, D. C., testifies that for years she had at the moment the picture is taken, but to sleep propped up in a chair. The Kola Plant cured her at once. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, editor of the Farmer's Magazine of Washington, D. C., was also cured when he could not lie down for fear of choking, a Ion. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, and others of our readers give similar testimony, proving it truly a wonderful remedy. If you suffer from Asthma in any form we advise you to send your address to the Kola Importing Company, No. | itself upon your personal appearance. 1164 Broadway, New York, who to prove Pride, scorn, hate and lust write themits power will send a Large Case by mail free to every reader of GREEN'S FRUIT | such ignoble qualities rule the life and GROWER who needs it. In return they have become habitual they are impressed lence and abundance of fruits, and our peo-ple are pronounced fruit consumers; and will tell your neighbors about it. It costs habitual to the countenance, and this desire for fruit is very rapidly in- you nothing and you should surely send the features themselves

Her Meaning and His.

Scribbles-My new book will be out soon. I hope you will lose no time in reading it. Cutting-Indeed I won't. I lost Miss several hours reading your other one .-Chicago News.

Scientific Notes

Wooden vessels such as pails, barrels, etc., often become so dry that the joints do not meet, thus causing leakage. In order to obviate this evil, stir together 60 grammes hog's lard, 40 grammes salt, and 33 grammes way, and allow the mixture to dissolve slowly over a fire. Then add 40 grammes charcoal to the liquid mass The leaks in the vessels are dried off well and filled up with the putty while sfill the barrels, etc., will be perfectly tight. If any putty is left, keep in a dry place and heat if to be used again.

Repeating prescriptions causes much trouble in many sections of the country. In India few doctors hand the prescription to the patient. The document is sent directly to the druggist, who never thinks of refilling it for a customer unless so ordered by the prescriber.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Too often we mistake companions for friends. The all 'round proverb is a sort of cir

cular saw. Revenge generally seeks refuge in pretty small head. The apple of a man's eye is too ofter but the fruit of egotism. The cipher might be cited as an ex

ample of something for nothing. Itinerant knife-grinders say business in best when things are dull. The lawver earns his fee by words ha frequently takes it out in deeds. Some actors start out to elevate

stage and end by depressing the public. If sleep is conducive to beauty some people must suffer from chronic insomnia Satan would be unable to run his busi ness if men didn't furnish him so much free help.

finding a button off his coat when his wife hasn't time to sew it on. When New York's junior senator takes his seat, his colleagues will probably greet him with "Hello, Central!"

A Western judge has decided that the term "home" is merely a shelter and not a support. Thus the umbrella sees the lamp post and goes it one better .-- Chicago

A Big Sale of Monkey Wrenches.

The buyer of the jobbing house listened to the young man's convincing talk and examined the new monkey-wrench with care. He seemed impressed and asked the price per dozen gross. It was given to him, and ne figured on a desk pad for awhile and then asked: "What kind of a price could you give us if we took a hundred dozen gross?

The young man came very near having heart failure, but he figured for a few moments and made a price. "Come back to-morrow," said the buyer.

The salesman was clated, for he felt sure that he would make a sale. Next day when he went back to the wholesale house the buyer said: have been figuring and we believe we can nandle this wrench to advantage. Of course, if we take hold of it we the closest price you can make, and we willing to give you a big order. What is the output of the factory?"

The salesman did not know. "You find out what your output for the ext five years will

price on the whole thing.' The young man telegraphed his house and received the information. The price was satisfactory. The buyer gave the immense order and the salesman wired it to his house. In a few hours he received the following message from his employers: "Congratulations. Having sold output for five years, services no longer re-

quired." Next day he was back in Chicago looking for another job .- Chicago Record.

Peanut Butter.

A new factory has just been put into operation in Kokomo, Ind., for the manufacture of butter from peanuts. For a year or more Lane Bros., of that city, have been working on a process of making butter from the peanut to compete with the product of the farm cow, and have succeeded in producing the desired article. At the present price of the nuts the butter can be sold at 15 cents per pound. The process of manufacture is no secret. The nuts, after the hulls are removed, are carefully handpicked and faulty kernels removed. They are then roasted in a large rotary oven. Again they are gone over by hand for the removal of scorched grains. The nuts are then put through a mill and ground as fine as the finest flour, the natural oil in the grains giving it the appearance and consistency of putty as it leaves the mill, except that it is more of an orange color. By the addition of filtrated water, to reduce it to a more pliable state, the butter is complete, no other ingredient, not even salt, being used. It never grows rancid and keeps in any climate. It is put up in 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 100-pound tin cans and sealed. The new butter is already in great demand in sanitariums and health resorts. It is used for all purposes for which ordinary butter is used, including shortening and frying.

Do People Have a True Conception of Their Looks?

It has been said by one who ought to know that no man has any clear conception of how he himself looks. The exon of the face is continually changing. No artist, no camera, can catch this changing, fleeting, evanescent expression. When you look in the glass, the very intent to find out how you look is depicted on your face. The more you strive, the more the intent is intensified, and such an expression is not natural to your face. How often do we look at a photograph and find only disappointment in it? Why is this? The camera depicts the sitter just as he is very seldom can the instrument catch and record that subtle thing called "natural expression," because few persons are nat ural when seated before the camera. Well. what of all this? Simply this. If you are noble, loving and true, such virtues will light up your face; if you are sordid, mean and selfish, your face proclaims it to the world. Anything in your life that is active for either good or evil will impress selves indelibly in the physiognomy. When manently changed to accord with such

pressions. It has often been remarked that persons who have been married for a long term of years come to look some thing alike, nor is this surprising when we call to mind that their life and environment is one, made up of the same joys and orrows, the same hardships and trials, and the same successes and pleasures-in short, the intellectual and spiritual atmos phere of both is to a considerable extent identical, and we know that these things affect the physiognomy often to such degree as to mould the physical features of the face into the same shape.-Journal of Medicine and Science.

hold on thy way with a brave and cheerful

Musk-Rats.

Rare old Captain John Smith, in his uaint "History of New England and the Summer Isles," published in London in 1623 gives probably the first written account of the musk-rat. He says that mussasons is a heast of the form and nature of our (English) water-rat"; and he adds, "some of them smell exceedingly strong of musk." These animals may b caught in almost any sort of a trap baited with sweet apples or parsnips. Musk-rats have very strong teeth, and can use them on wood effectively, so it is wise to protect all corners and cracks in your wooden It's a mean man who will rejoice as traps with pieces of tin or sheet iron. They have good noses and can smell an apple : long distance off. Place your traps in the shallow water at the edge of the mill pond or stream inhabited by these rats, and they will doubtless find it without diffi-

> Young musk-rats are very gentle and playful, and may be handled without fear: they do not grow fierce with age if reared in captivity and accustomed to gentle treatment,--Harper's Round Table.

Here and There.

Mamma: "From what animal do we get our milk?" Flossie: "From the milk--Trained Motherhood.

"The only objection," said the stern parent. "I have against the young man, my dear child, is that he has no noble ambi tion-no high or worthy object in life." "Why, papa, how can you say that? He wants me!"—New Orleans Times-Demo-

The Wrong Lot -"They've raked in

pretty rough-looking lot this morning. haven't they?" said the stranger to the reporter in a police court. "You're looking at the wrong lot," answered the reporter. "Those are not the those are the lawyers."-Credit Lost. A tramp asked for some breakfast at a armhouse. The woman gave it, and when he had eaten, said, "Now, you can

saw some wood." The tramp answered: "Madame, your grammar is faulty. You meant to say, see the wood. I'll take a look at it as I go out."-Credit Lost. Ethel, aged five, was learning to sew and one day, after vainly trying to make the preliminary preparation with a needle and thread, she asked: "Mamma, don't they call the hole in the needle an eye?" "Yes, dear," was the reply. tinued the little miss, "I'll bet this old needle is cross-eyed."—Trained Mother-

"Your mother agrees with me exactly, Johnny," said his father, proceeding to trim the twigs from a tough switch. "She thinks, with me, that you need a good trouncing, and you are going to get it, my son." "Yes," bitterly exclaimed "You and maw always agrees Johnny. when it comes to lickin' me. You and maw's the whole thing. I don't never have no show. This family's run by a so she decorates hats with them.

Real gratitude is never ashamed of humble benefactors. About the greatest drawback to a man's happiness is himself.

Good Cheer.

We have never seen a storm that has not had an ending. We have all had not a few long, dark, weary nights, but the has come at last. Trouble is transient, God's love is enduring. Affliction is but for a moment in comparison with the eternity of comfort and glory. Trust in God, live for the abiding realities. and you will survive all disasters and sor-From the summit of an Alp we have looked down on the flying fragments of a passing storm far below. To those beneath it, how dark and terrible! To one shove it, how bright and splendid. Only one side of the storm is ever dark. There is always sunshine all around our nights The night is only a slender shadow in an ocean of sunshine. The dark side of the earth is ever turning toward the morning Child of light, heir of the eternal morning.

culty.

trust!"-Chicago Tribune.

Bald-headed friends find it difficult to

PRESSES GRATERS EVAPORATORS. ETÇ. BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO., 347 W. Water St. SYRACUSE. -

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RIGLEY PUBLISHING CO., 345 Washington St., BOSTON, MASS.

Dwarf Pear Culture.

The simple fact of an orchard being

planted on an elevation sufficient to resist

or to escape the blighting effects of an un-

And every year hath But a day is always co When the birds go timely frost, which often occurs at blos-When new leaves swel And grass springs gr and the alder's veins And the birds go Nor oming time, or at the critical period of the early formation of the embryo fruit, sometimes results in rewarding the owner with an abundant and profitable crop. The Oh, every heart hath It same elevation may secure the advantage And every heart hath But a day is always co When the birds go of an exposure affording the proper circulation of air. On the other hand, his Tis the sweetest thing neighbor whose orchard is located in such a spot as to feel the full force of the de-If courage be on the When the cold, dark do Why, the birds go No stroying element, meets with disappointment and loss. This is in verification of the truth of the statement recently made by Mr. J. W. Smith, of the Weather Bu-Do not Use Whis reau; "Not only does the climate of each

has a climate peculiar to itself.' Hence the study of the climate of each farm and its relation to the growth of certain plants will not always fully apply to the neighboring farm or farms. forcibly illustrates the importance of locating the pear orchard, if possible, where it will be the least liable to be affected by sudden changes, reaching low temperatures as above alluded to

State differ from the adjoining one, but

each town, and in fact, each man's farm

The soil considered the most conducive to a healthy and vigorous growth of the pear is one consisting of a gravelly clay oam, with clay sub-soil. A light loam soil should always be avoided, though it seems best suited to the peach. Expeence proves it. however, to be decidedly objectionable to the cultivation of the pear. Thorough drainage of the soil, either natural or by artificial means, is another important essential. After being well pulverized the soil is in

condition for planting the pear trees. A distance of twelve feet apart each way was formerly considered the proper dis tance for dwarf trees.-Tribune.

A Brave Act Rewarded.

Mr. Edison, who is known all over the world as a great electrician, was a poor He sold newspapers, he ran erboy. he did everything an honest boy could do to support himself. The following story, relating to an event in his boyood, shows that he was a brave boy: One summer forenoon, while the train was being taken apart and made up anew. a car was uncoupled and sent down the track with no brakeman to control it. Edi son, who had been looking at the fowls in the poultry yard, turned just in time to see little Jimmie on the track throwing nebbles over his head, utterly unconscious of danger.

"He dropped his papers on the plat-form, seized the child in his arms, and threw himself off the track, face downward, in sharp, fresh gravel ballast, without a second to spare. As it was, the wheel of the car struck the heel of his

"I was in the ticket office," says the child's father, "and hearing a shrick, ran out in time to see the train hands bringing the two boys to the platform. Having no other way of showing his gratitude, the agent said: "Al, if you stop off here four days in the week, and keep Jimmie out of harm's

"Will you?" said Edison. He extended his hand and said, "It's a bargain," and so Edison became a tel egrapher.-Selected.

way until the mixed train returns from

Detroit, I will teach you telegraphing."

Short Paragraphs.

Bad luck in small quantities makes good fortune more palatable. A man loses his appetite for a lot of things while waiting for The train boy books more passengers than the general passenger agent. Some tailors give customers fits while

others give them convulsions. Many of our worst troubles are those which we expect but never happen. The less a man amounts to the more he boasts of the deeds of his ancestors. A man who looks only at one side of a thing imagines every other man does the same.

We are told that wealth does not bring happiness and we know that poverty doesn't. When a man does something mean to you that you had thought of doing to him it warps the golden rule. Probably the milliner realizes her in-

ability to make fine birds of fine feathers.

A west side man who appeases his wife's

fits of temper with bonbons, speaks in

glowing terms of his sugar-curing process.

-Chicago News. -The quince is quite easily grown and

is a choice fruit for preserves.

had been terribly insulte The prince did not stir f his cigar, which showed ash considerably over an The station master was prince's cigar, he touch rested the woman instea Times-Democrat.

Too much confidence s posed in these apparent

cence, for it has been canoes quiet for hundred enly burst forth with te luvius was an instance in 19, six months before th which destroyed Hercula Peii, Vesuvius was a woo roleanic origin, with a crin which there was a s eaux and belles of Ro summering on the coast, the top of Vesuvius and crater to watch the The mountain was rears before, in B. his rebel gladiators stand on Mount Vesuvius eated by Crassus and th and in the time of Pliny was pointed out on the st which the heroic back and finally fell lans slain by his har

how to live and enjoy life. Moderate in

Pear Culture.

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Free

BOSTON, MASS.

when the Birds Go North.

oh, every year hath its winter, And every year hath its rain— But a day is always coming When the birds go North again. When new leaves swell in the forest, and grass springs green on the plain, and the alder's veins turn crimson— and the birds go North again.

Oh, every heart hath its sorrow, And every heart hath its pain—But a day is always coming when the birds go North again. Tis the sweetest thing to remember if courage be on the wane, when the cold, dark days are overwhen the cold, dark days are overwhy, the birds go North again.

—Ella Higginson.

Do not Use Whisky, But if You Must, Put Water in It.

"Always pour water in your whisky if you would live long to enjoy the distilled sence of rye," said Dr. W. A. Adams, of St. Louis, at Chamberlin's.

"Mix it in about the proportion of two-thirds water to one-third of the ardent and all will go well with you. The philosophy of this was long ago learned by the Eng-lish. You will never see an Englishman drinking raw spirits. He fairly inundates his drink with water and consequently does his bodily system the minimum of harm. I'm free to admit that the diluted tipple isn't nearly so palatable as the straight goods and hence the reluctance f Americans to adopt the foreign system of imbibing. If you must indulge, pour in water, lots of it, and the years of your earthly stay will be lengthened."-Washington Post.

Then He Fled.

A stranger dropped into one of the Woodward avenue groceries the other day and inquired of the clerk if he had any nuts. The clerk answered in the affirma-

"What kind do you want?" he asked. "I don't know. Just name them over to me, will you?" "Well, we have hickorynuts, pecans, beech, walnuts, almonds, peanuts," and he rattled off a number of other varieties, but

the stranger shook his head.

"Filberts," suggested the clerk. "No, something like that, but not fil-

The stranger smiled. "That's it, thank 'How many do you want?" asked the

"I don't want any. I've been trying to think of the name of that street for an hour, and thought that would be a good scheme to help me out. I want to get to Butternut street. What car do I take?"—

Bud Moth.

Last autumn the writer noticed many nursery trees that had their terminal buds destroyed by the bud moth, the larvae of which had eaten the growing bud. Northward it is said that there is but one brood of these in a season, but from the stage of development of those found in September last it is evident that here there must be two broods. Spraying with arsenical poisons will destroy them, and on orchard trees it is easy to add a quarter of a pound of Paris green to a cask of the Bordeaux mixture used for fungus spraying, and this ill be effectual against this and the worst emy to the Codlin moth. But never pray trees with poisons while they are in will be destroyed, and the spraying may njure the setting of the blossoms.

Deeds of Real Estate.

"There are various ways in which a person can acquire property and title thereto. He may acquire it by devise from another on, as by inheritance when the person whose heir he is dies without leaving a you are more familiar than any other, ough there are others used. These three are, the quit-claim, warranty and full covenant deed. The first is simply a ease of all the right, title and interest which the grantor may have in the property, and he may have all the rights, or It contains no covenant of any kind, and simply intends to convey such nterest as the grantor has.

Cigar Ashes Saved Him.

Prince Louis Esterhazy, military attache of the Austrian embassy at London, was recently traveling alone on an English railway when an elegantly dressed woman entered the carriage. Presently she dropped her handkerchief and employed other expedients to start a conversation, but without avail, for the prince tranquilly smoked his cigar and took no notice of her. At last, as the train approached a station, the woman suddenly tore her hat from her hair, disheveled her hair, and, as the train came to a standstill, put her head out of the window and shrieked for assistance. The railroad officials hurried to the scene, and to them the woman asserted that she had been terribly insulted by the prince, The prince did not stir from his seat, but continued tranquilly smoking his cigar, and the station master exclaimed: "What have

you got to say to this charge?" Without the slightest appearance of concern the prince, who was seated in the farther corner of the carriage, replied: "Only this," and with that he pointed to his cigar, which showed a beautiful gray ash considerably over an inch in length. The station master was wise in his generation and, on perceiving the ash on the prince's cigar, he touched his hat, said "That's all right, sir," and arrested the woman instead.—New Orleans

Vesuvius and Etna.

Too much confidence should not be reposed in these apparent tokens of quiescence, for it has been known that volcanoes quiet for hundreds of years suddealy burst forth with terrible fury. ius was an instance in point. In A. D. 79, six months before the great eruption which destroyed Herculaneum and Pompei, Vesuvius was a wooded mountain of volcanic origin, with a crater at the top, in which there was a small lake. The beaux and belles of Rome, during their summering on the coast, often climbed to top of Vesuvius and descended into lake. The mountain was an historic spot; 150 years before, in B. C. 72, Spartacus tiand on Mount Vesuvius, were there defeated by Crassus and the regular forces, and in the time of Pliny a certain rock was pointed out on the extinct volcano

internal convulsion of nature caused the crack in the crust at Vesuvius to reopen It has never since been closed, for Vesuvius has been intermittently active from that day to this. It is a singular fact, however, and indicating the connection be tween the two mountains, that when Vesuvius is active Etna is quiet, and when Etna starts into the business of erupting Vesuvius subsides, and these alternations have gone on regularly for at least 300 years, since the phenomenon was first noted and probably for a much longer

Was all Face.

The Marquis of Lorne, when Governor-General of Canada, was present at some sports held on the ice on the St. Lawrence. Though wrapped in furs, he felt the cold keenly, and was astonished to see an ancient Indian wandering around barefooted and enveloped only in a blanket. He asked the Indian how he managed to stand such temperature, when he had so

"Why you no cover face?" asked the Indian.

The Marquis replied that no one ever did, and that he was accustomed to have his face naked from birth. "Good," replied the prairie king; "me all face;" and he walked away.-Indian

Enemies of Ages Past.

Helper.

Evidences of a mighty battle which took place 2,000,000 years ago or so (?) have just been received at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. It was fought between two of the biggest animals that ever lived, one a herbivorous dinosaur (terrible lizard), about ninety feet long, and the other a flesheating dinosaur, probably twenty-five or thirty feet long and weighing thirty or forty tons. The details of this battle are as clearly known as if it had happened yesterday, and the body of the monstrous victim lies outstretched in Central Park. For Dr. Wortman, who has charge of the museum's field work in paleontology, has

Only One Way.

which he unearthed.

read the story of the fight in the skeleton

An exchange tells a story of a judge who could not control his temper and so could not control other people. One day there was unusual disorder in the courtroom, and at last the judge could endure it no longer.

"It is impossible to allow this persistent contempt of court to go on," he exclaimed, "and I shall be forced to go to the ex treme length of taking the one step that will stop it!"

There was a long silence; then one of the leading counsel rose, and with just a trace of a smile inquired, "If it please your honor, from what date will your resignation take effect?"

The Queen Bee.

According to Father Brown, in a paper read before the Scientific Society at Preston a queen bee sometimes lays at the rate of two eggs a minute, and the total weight of the eggs is one and a half times that of her own body on a summer day. As she lives four or five years she must lay about one and a half millions in the course of her life. Her eyes are smaller than those of the other bees, owing to long re-idence in the hive. Her sting is 300 times smaller in diameter than a pin, and as she can seldom draw it out after stinging a person she leaves it in and dies afterward.—London Times.

Concerning Promises.

"Promise, large promise," said Dr. Johnson over two centuries ago, "is the soul of an advertisement." The value of a promise depends upon the promiser; but in general the best advertising is that He may also gain title by a tax which puts as little tax as possible upon sale. The greater portion of the titles the public faith, and wins confidence given and acquired are by deed. There rather as a statement of facts self-evident are three kinds of deeds in common use or readily capable of verification by inin the transfer of property, with which spection. Some of the most resultful advertising of the year now closing has been of this clinching nature, and it will be difficult to improve upon it in the year to come, though promises and even superlatives may often be justifiable, and sometimes even necessary."-Philadelphia Rec-

Bedding and Absorbents.

The only proper way to keep cows is to keep them clean. It is just as necessary to bed cows and keep them clean as it is to feed and care for them in any other

I milk forty cows the year round and always milk in stable, summer and winter. If I find any of my cows in a condition to need washing, somebody gets a hearing, and the second offence is suffi-

cient for a change in help. The platform and drops should be so constructed that all the droppings, both liquids and solids, will be received in the

An absorbent of some kind should be placed in the drop to soak all liquid manure. It can be horse manure, if the horse stables are any way convenient, sawdust or turning shavings. If they cannot be obtained, if you have a muck swamp, which is best, haul to barn in the fall, put in heaps where it will dry and place in the drops. Leaves from the wood lot gathered late in the fall are most excellent .- Hoard's Dairyman.

Mistakes With Old Orchards.

There is scarcely a farmer in this country who uses any fertilizer for his orchard, simply because he has always been taught that the old orchard would take care of itself. And what a mistake! It needs the same care and attention as the land devoted to other crops. Why not renovate the old orchard? Cut down the worthless trees. Plough the whole area, sow to white clover and timothy, put on about 200 pounds of muriate of potash and 200 pounds of dissolved bone per acre. Keep the orchard trimmed and each year apply chemical fertilizers in about this proportion per acre: Nitrate of soda, 100 pounds; ground bone, 200 pounds; muriate of potash, 300 pounds. By a little systematic work and study every farmer could materially increase his profit with a little extra work, and perhaps a little outlay of money. If the old orchard is hard and unproductive, first put it in fit condition for the growing of crops and the trees. Cover the hardest spots with manure. the crater to watch the shadows in the lake. The mountain was an historic spot; cation of potash and phosphoric acid one spand years before, in B. C. 72, Spartacus and his rebel gladiators made their last sult.—C. W. Burkett, in Hoard's Dairy-

The Kiel Canal is lighted over its sixtywas pointed out on the extinct volcano against which the heroic gladiator placed his back and finally fell upon a heap of Romans slain by his hand. Some great two miles by electricity, and is the longest distance in the world lighted continuously in that way. There are about five thousand poles. A Cleanly Way of Milking.

The thumb and finger pressure, on the cow's teat, is not the cleanest way by which a cow can be milked, although is the quickest and easiest. Indeed, a cow can hardly be milked in dirtier manner, for all the filth on the teat must neces sarily be scraped from it by the rapid downward pressure. Neither is such a way of drawing the milk nearest that of the calf. When the thumb and all the fingers are closed tightly about the teat, the grasp is nearer that of the calf than any other. Now, if the hand is drawn slightly downward, the milk is pressed from the teat in a steady stream.

Such a method of milking is the cleanest possible one. The least dirt falls, and the motion and grasp of the hand are similar to the action of the calf's mouth while sucking. This method of milking is slow and tedious if the teat is short, but the cow can be milked dry, and the milk thus obtained is clean .- Clarence C. Gates, in American Agriculturist.

The Happiest Man.

The more nations I make the acquaintance of, the more deeply I get confirmed in this conviction, that the Frenchman with all his faults and shortcomings, is the happiest man in the world. Of course, the wealthy classes have everywhere found the way of enjoying life, more or less: but to the observer of national characteristics. these classes are uninteresting. Good society is good society everywhere. For a study, give me the masses of the people. And it is among the masses of France that, after all, I find the greatest amount of happiness. The Frenchman is a cheerful philosopher. He knows best of all

all his habits, he partakes of all the good things that nature has placed at his disposal, without ever making a fool of him-self. He understands temperance in the true acceptation of the word, which means, not total abstinence, but moderation. When you say that a country has a temperate climate, you do not mean that it has no climate at all: you mean that it has a climate which is neither too hot nor too cold. We have no teetotalers, because we practically have no drunkards. A Frenchman would be as astonished to find that the law prevented him from enjoying a glass of wine, because a few imbeciles use

find that the law forbade him to use knives in his quiet and peaceful home, because there are a few lunatics who use knives to commit suicide with or to kill their fellow creatures .- Max O'Rell, in N. A. Re-

Blessing the Animals in Mexico.

wine to get drunk with, as he would to

One of the most picturesque customs in Mexico is that of blessing animals, called the blessing of San Antonio. The poores class take their domestic animals of all kinds, dogs, cats, parrots, sheep, horses, burros, etc., to be sprinkled with holy water, and to receive through the priest St. Anthony's blessing. It is the custom of the common class to clean and bedeck their animals specially for this blessing. Dogs are gayly decorated with ribbons tied around their necks. washed thoroughly until their fleece is white as snow, and then taken to the father to be blessed. The beaks of the parrots are gilded. Horses and burros are adorned with garlands .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Orchard.

By Frank Monroe Beverly.

I've planted trees, and these I call
An orchard yet to be;
I wonder oft if e'er there'll fall
Those apples ripe for me.

The trees are small, but growing fast, An orchard yet to be: But as they grow the years fly past, And shorten life for me.

I picture to myself these trees, Grown large in coming years. Their branches waving in the breeze, Red-coated fruit appears. And standing 'neath their spreading boughs, On summer's sultry days, Where shade is cool, I see the cows That in the orchard graze.

I see the birds in early spring Filt 'mong the leafless trees; Their songs of joy and glee they sing— 'Tis wafted on the breeze.

I know their nests, they're building there, For summer's coming nigh. And then there'll be full many a pair Of birdies, by and by.

If they should ne'er bear fruit for me,
I have two boys small,
And hope that they may live to see
Red-coated apples fall.
—Farm, Field and Fireside,

Small Fruits in Ohio.

STRAWBERRIES. Among the newer varieties of strawberries the following have been found to be the most promising: Clyde, a very prolific, perfect flowering sort; Glen Mary is an other promising variety, having perfect flowers; Hall's Favorite, a comparatively early perfect flowering variety; Lather, a perfect flowering variety and the mos promising early sort that has been tested at the station in recent years; Carrie, an imperfect variety, much like the Haverland, but superior in color and firmness. sumption in great shape.

Of the older varieties those which still hold first place are Haverland, Warfield, Crescent, Lovett and Bubach.

RASPBERRIES.

Of the newer black sorts, Buckeye, Cumberland and Munger seem to be the most promising, being firm, hardy and prolific. The best among the purple cap varieties are Columbian and Haymaker; the latter, so far as tested, seems to excel all others of its class. Of the red sorts, Loudon and King at present take the lead.

BLACKBERRIES.

The most hardy varieties are Early King, Snyder, Eldorado and Ancient Briton. Early King is the earliest of any hardy kind, being nearly equal to the Snyder in hardiness and about two weeks earier. Eldorado is the largest of the hardy sorts and the best in quality, while the Snyder seems still to hold first place as to productiveness. Erie and Ohmer are excellent varieties but not perfectly hardy .-From Experiment Station Bulletin.

She was Suspicious.

"It does seem a pity!" remarked young drs. Torkins. "Think of all that canned Mrs. Torkins. beef lying at the bottom of New York har-The fish would enjoy it if they could

only get at it." "Well, I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll suggest to the Government that it send a cargo of can openers to the same place and throw it overboard." She looked at him thoughtfully for

almost a minute and then exclaimed: "Charley, dear, I believe you are joking."-Washington Star.

-California figs are coming into con-

Merely to Dazzle.

"I say," said the admiring friend, "a number of people have told me that speech of yours set them to thinking." said the sorry," It wasn't intended for that."-Washington Star.

"There goes a public official who can honestly say that in his case the office ought the man." "Who is he?"

"The steward of the pest house."-Chi-

Coughing Irritates a Cough.

For some time, writes a physician, 1 had been so fully assured that coughing irritates a cough that I determined for one minute at least to lessen the number of coughs heard in a certain ward in the children's hospital with which I am connected. By the promise of rewards and punishments I succeeded in inducing the children simply to hold their breath when tempted to cough, and in a little while I was myself surprised to see how some of the children entirely recovered from the

Constant coughing is precisely like scratching a wound on the outside of the oody; so long as it is done, the wound will not heal. Let a person when tempted to cough draw a long breath and hold it until it warms and soothes every cell, and some benefit will soon be received from this process.

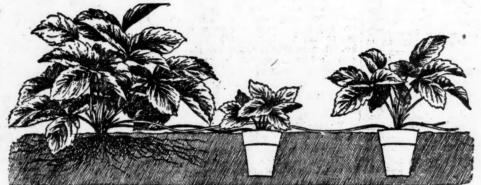
The nitrogen which is thus confined acts as an anodyne to the mucous membrane, allaying the desire to cough and giving the throat and lungs a chance to heal.-Ex-

We Offer Ready for Shipment STRAWBERRY PLANTS August 1st. Before if season is favorable.

WE CANNOT BOTHER

With potting many old varieties of strawberry plants when we have such valuable new varieties as Corsican (Green's Big Strawberry), Excelsior and Glen Mary, which we will sell at 50c. per 12, \$2.90 per 100; nearly the same price that older kinds are sold at. Our C. A. Green says you will never regret planting these three valuable varieties.

"GLEN MARY".



Become very popular and are almost exclusively employed for garden planting. The failures are few, and much care and labor are avoided. We grow the plants in 2-inch pots, and when they are well established and ready to ship, we turn them out of the pots, preserving the ball of earth around the roots and wrapping it in paper. In this way during the hottest weather in August plants can be transported safely and transplanted satisfactorily. Potted plants can-not be mailed unless earth is knocked off. The best method of shipment is by express.

We have ready for shipment only three varieties—the best-CORSICAN (Green's Big Strawberry), GLEN MARY and EXCELSIOR. The first is late and the last is early—a good trio.

CORSICAN (GREEN'S BIG STRAWBERRY).

This variety, which is far larger than any variety ever sold in the Rochester market (the headquarters for large fruits), came from Germany originally, mixed with other kinds. Our man has improved the variety greatly by selection. It sold at Rochester for nearly double the price of ordinary strawberries. Mr. P. C. Reynolds, the veteran fruit grower, so long secretary of the Western New York Horticultural Society, writes as follows of the "Big Berry," not knowing at the time that we were interested in it: "A few days later I went to ascertain what had become of a large strawberry that I saw two years ago. It was brought home by a German who had gone back to fatherland on a visit and seeing the berry, brought back some plants. He called it Triomph de Gand, but it bore no resemblance to the genuine old favorite of thirty years ago. The plant struck me as very vigorous and the berry very large when I saw it before and it impressed me in the same way this year. In our conversation Mr. Jones remarked that a neighbor of his had sent out plants of the variety under his own name. Seeing berries at my grocer's called "Big Berry," I took home a box and became satisfied it was the berry described above. It was the largest berry that I saw in our market this year. Of a light scarlet color, quite regular in form and of fair quality, but not so sweet as the old Triomph de Gand."



POTTED PLANTS HAVE

Jessie is a Perfect Strawberry for those having only a garden spot.

贯

GLEN MARY.

One of the best varieties at our fruit farm; large, productive, firm and good .- C. A. Green. It is the best berry for large size, good quality and productiveness that has ever been offered: recommend it for home garden and near market. It is fairly firm and will bear shipment comparatively well. When Crescent will bring 5c. and Bubach 10c. per quart, Glen Mary ought to bring 20c. per quart, if size and quality cuts any figure in the price, and it is my opinion that for size, productiveness and quality the Glen Mary has no superior. One quarter of an acre picked at the rate of 1280 quarts per acre at a single picking and over 12000 quarts per acre for the season, without any petting or special attention whatever; 12 specimens filled a quart, Rural New Yorker says: "Glen Mary (Imperfect) June 7, largest ripe berries up to date. Good shape for so large a berry. June oth, berry very large, firm enough for near market, about the shape of Sharpless. June 11th, large to very large. June 14th, a large yielder of large berries of good form, broad heart shape, often widening at the tip, one of the most promising of our latter trials. June 18th, still bearing a good many berries which hold their size unusually well. June 21st, still in bearing; many of the berries are of the largest size."



THE EXCELSIOR STRAWBERRY.

This is a valuable, very early, perfect blossoming strawberry, coming from a man who has never sent out a poor variety, a cross from Wilson and Hoffman. Jacob Bauer, the originator of Excelsior, is the originator of Van Deman, Bismarck and others, which have proved of great value. He considers Excelsior the best berry he has ever originated, large, fine color, vigorous plant, firm, productive, and desirable for home use, or for market. At Green's fruit farm the Excelsior is remarkably vigorous, making plants freely and showing no signs of leafblight or other drawbacks. We predict for this variety great popularity on its merits. While there are other new strawberries on the market, we have confidence that the three varieties we are offering in these pages are not excelled by any. While varieties of strawberries do not thrive equally well in all locations, and in all soils and climates, those that succeed at Rochester, N. Y., seem generally to thrive well over a large section of the country.

GREEN'S FIVE BEST OF THE OLD VARIETIES.

If you prefer some of the older varieties, and give us your order now, we will have the following five well known kinds at prices named below: JESSIE, McKINLEY, SEAFORD, MARSHALL AND BRANDYWINE. Price, 40 cents per 12, 50 for \$1.25, 100 for \$2.50. All varieties offered on this page are perfect flowering, with the exception of Seaford. BRANDYWINE.—A strawberry being largely planted and much liked. In plant it is a luxuriant grower, healthy and early and very productive; blossom perfect; fruit large, of good form, bright red all over, and good quality. Season, medium to very late. It succeeds on any soil. The Delaware State Experiment Station reports Brandywine to be the best among those tested. We are planting more of this variety as we have no doubt but that it will fill a "long felt want" in the list of strawberries. Its lateness, color and other qualities will insure its being a favorite.

MARSHALL.—This is the largest strawberry, both in plant and fruit. Those who take pleasure in fruiting large varieties will want this variety. M. Crawford secured first prize at a horticultural show with the Marshall; nineteen filled a quart. In plant it is the largest; yields a large crop of extra large berries on our grounds. A splendid berry for the home.

McKINLEY.—Introduced by Ellwanger & Barry, at \$2.00 per 12. Fruit of largest size. We have fruited it at our farm and city place the past season, and consider it very promising. The plant is exceedingly vigorous and healthy, producing heavy crops of large, dark red, firm berries, of good form; season, medium. This is the firmest berry I know of for a large berry. The Rural New Yorker has fruited this variety and find it valuable.



JESSIE.—This is the best of the older strawberries for our grounds. It grows better than any other, produces more fruit and sells better. Our soil is medium heavy. We have also planted it on light black muck soil, where it gave excellent results. We would rather have 50 Jessie plants for our own setting than 75 of any other of the general varieties. This variety is named by nearly all strawberry growers as one of the best in a collection of three or four varieties for home and market. Its season is early to medium. Jessie is a perfect strawberry for those having only a garden spot. Perfect flowering. On rich, loamy soil it is very productive, and the fruit is very large. 51½ pounds of fruit were grown from twelve plants of Jessie, thus yielding at the rate of 1,184 bushels per acre. SEAFORD. (p)-It fruited at our Rochester, N. V., farm the past season, and SEAFORD, (p)—It fruited at our Rochester, N. V., farm the past season, and proved to be of extraordinary size, firm, deep, bright, glossy red. Quality fine enough to suit a king. The plant is as large and vigorous as Bubach, fully equal to Bubach in size and far more productive. It ripens its crop much faster, and is several days earlier, thus commanding the highest price. Seaford berries are large and handsome, and of superior quality. It is deep, rich red to the centre, and very solid. We have a fine stock of plants of our own growing. These plants are strong in leaf and root, and will delight all who receive them. Though a new berry, in the sense of widespread dissemination, it has been very thoroughly and extensively tried for some four years by careful and discriminating growers in one of the most critical strawberry sections of our country. It is a berry of tremendous size and beauty, produced with an abundance that was simply astonishing. The years that beauty, produced with an abundance that was simply astonishing. The years that have gone by have confirmed first judgment, and we offer Seaford to the public with confidence in its extraordinary value as a market strawberry.

POTTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Will bear a full crop next June, and no other strawberry plants can be planted in summer. We pack in new market baskets, as light as possible. You pay express charges.

ORDER NOW. We will be ready to ship soon.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.





as full as you can be "Not quite, sir. Don't you notice my hollow voice?"-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

-Rain or shine, while the President in the White House, a splendid silk flag always waves from a flagpole on the executive mansion. When the chief magistrate leaves Washington, it is taken down and folded away until his return.

"I understand they fell out the next day after they were married.'

"Yes, the newspapers gave a column to their wedding, and they disputed as to whether it was because of the prominence of his family or hers."-Detroit Journal.

When by nobler culture, by purer experience, by breathing the air of a higher duty, vitality at length creeps into the soul, the instincts of immortality will wake within us. The word of hope will speak to us a language no longer strange. -James Martineau.

-In one of the lower counties of Kentucky recently a ragged, dirty, disreputable tramp stole a pair of oxen and sold A shrewd young lawyer undertook his defence, and when the case was called a well-dressed, clean-shaven, goodlooking man took his place in the dock. The change was so great that none of the men who had seen him with the oxen were able to completely identify him, and he was acquitted.

-It is claimed by an eminent ornithologist who has investigated closely in that direction that if the world should become birdless man could not inhabit it, despite all the sprays and poisons that may be used. Man wages a more relentless warfare on birds than on insects, and destroys his best friends. The value of birds as food is but a trifle compared with the cost of attempts to keep insects in check by mechanical means.

-The startling discovery was made recently that the famous shrine of Nuestra Senora Caridad, at El Cobre, Cuba, had been robbed of jewels valued at \$25,000. and that the head of the statue had been broken off and removed. The shrine has long been the principal attraction in the town. It is supposed to have miraculous healing powers, and is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of Cuba, from Mexico and even from Europe who have loaded the image with rich gifts.

-Statistics show an increasing percent age in fire losses and diminishing dividends, despite all the the fire-preventing devices, fire-proof material and fire-arresting devices. To April 30, this year, the losses in the United States and Canada were \$49,893,000, a tremendous total. The figures for the corresponding period of 1898 were about 25 per cent. less, or

-Three-quarters of the entire area of Dawson, the Klondike capital, was laid waste by fire. In all 111 buildings of all sorts and kinds, large and small, were destroyed. The flames originated, as have the majority of the fires that have taken place at the mining capital, by the upsetting of a lamp in the midst of a

-The steamer Curityba, which sailed for Matanzas, Cuba, recently, carried a large consignment of agricultural implements, seeds, provisions, and other supplies for the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund. These implements and supplies will be used in establishing relief farms, where destitute Cuban farm laborer, who are now dependent upon the distribution of American army rations for a mere existence, may find self-supporting employ-

-Reports from various points in Nebraska say the fruit growers estimate that their fruit buds have sustained great damage within the last week or ten days from hail, wind and light frosts. One vineyard north of Omaha has lost more than 100 wines, and it is reported that the great vineyards in the vicinity of Council Bluffs have fared very badly, there being little hope of more than half a crop, in the opinion of one of the old packers. In one orchard of apple trees near Omaha the buds have nearly all been blasted, while the cherry trees have fared no better. There is a similar report covering peaches.

-The great number of destructive fires which occur because some easily inflammable material, such as curtains, draperies and clothing, comes in contact with flame may all be avoided if people will take the precaution to wash such materials in a solution of phosphate and ammonia This makes them fireproof. If a small amount of this were put in the water used for washing clothes hundreds of lives of little children would be saved every year. Prof. Ogden Doremus, of New York is the discoverer of this method of making clothing fireproof. He was led to investigate this subject because many years ago he lost a child when it was very small, because its clothing caught fire. He resolved then that he would not stop investigating this subject until he had discovered an easily applied way to make all materials for clothing immune from fire. Clothing that has been treated thus will be only scorched by fire, but will not blaze into flame.-American Cultivator.

"George, dear," said the loving wife, "why don't you smoke the cigars I presented to you on your birthday?" "A pipe is good enough for me, my dear. Cigars are too rich for my blood.

"But, George, dear, they didn't cost much." I paid only \$1 for the box." "It was very thoughtful of you to buy them, Mary; but, as I said, a pipe is good enough for me. Your kindness, however, won't be thrown away. The cigars will enable me to do the handsome thing by our friends when they call. They shall

"But I should like to see you smoke one of them. dear."

"Self-denial, my darling, is one of the greatest of human virtues. I deny myself for the pleasure of our friends." "It is noble of you, George, and after all I am proud of your resolution."

"Don't make me vain," said the hypo crite, as he went out on the front step to enjoy the shilling perfecto he had pured coming from town.-Boston Trav-

A simple contrivance for testing eggs is a round pasteboard box, five inches long inches in diameter, with a cover on. In one end cut a round hole, one

"A nickel? Why, man, you are already | and one-half inches in diameter, and in the other a pointed oval, the shape of an egg, but not large enough to let the egg pass through. When the eggs have been under a hen three days an expert can test them accurately, but an inexperienced person should allow them to remain one week. Then take each egg separately, place it against the oval opening, and, placing the round hole to the eye, look through toward the sunlight, or a brightly lighted amp at the same time taking care not to let the thumb or finger intercept the light. The eggs which have begun to incubate will show a dark spot, at some point, with fine veins radiating from it, while the infertile ones will appear as clear as when perfectly fresh, and these are still perectly good for use for feeding young Seldom any of them can be distinguished from newly laid eggs when broken .- Otsego Farmer.

> Strawberry Ice Cream.-Sprinkle one cup sugar over one quart washed and hulled berries, mash to a pulp and let it stand till the sugar is dissolved. Press through coarse cheese cloth until nothing remains but seeds. Add to the juice from one to two pints of thin cream which has been scalded and cooled. Add sugar to make it quite sweet, then freeze it with one part rock salt and three parts | paper crushed ice, turning the freezer until the cream is smooth.

Welsh Rarebit. (Chafing Dish.)-Have ready one level tablespoonful butter creamed with one level teaspoonful corn starch, one-fourth teaspoonful salt and few grains cayenne, also one-half pound cheese grated or crumbled fine, one-half easpoonful mushroom catsup and some wafers or squares of delicate toast. Heat one-half cup cream in the blazer and blend with it the butter mixture. When thick set it over the hot water, add the cheese and catsup, stir till melted, then pour it over the wafers.

Do you remember that to keep your table cloths in good condition the coffee and tea stains must be looked after care Place the spot over a bowl and pour boiling water through it so that it will strike the stain with some force. When the stain is an old one and dried in, it must soak in the boiling water. And don't be afraid of the water. You can not take out the stain with a pint or quart of water. Have plenty of it. Chocolate stains require cold water at first, but if washed in chloride of lime, must be used with great care. Boiling water takes out fruit string and wine stains also after the place has been covered with salt. The Frenchwoman drops a pinch of salt on the tablecloth as soon as she discovers such stains. Never use hot water for blood stains, but warm with soap. The sun will take out scorch marks either when the linen is put on a platter and covered about an inch deep with water, or put in the sun dry.

Professor H. W. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, delivered an address at the recent annual meeting of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture on the importance of human food and honesty in food products. In the course of his address he spoke as follows conand other food, and in answer to those who claim that many of the chemical preservatives were not harmful: changes, such as the souring of milk or fermentation in any way, are caused by nicroscopic organisms, digestive ferments and the like. The same organisms continue the work of digestion in the stomach, and if they are not present the food cannot be properly assimilated. Now, the chemical preservatives placed in milk or other food, destroy these ferments. The food, of course, will keep longer, but when taken into the stomach the preservatives are still present to destroy the ferments of digestion, making the proper assimilation of food impossible. They should in no case be used. The only proper method of preserving food is the natural one by heating so as to destroy the ferments in the food. When the food is taken into the stomach the ferments there will start and complete the process of digestion."-Farm and Fireside

FREE KIDNEY CURE

Cures Every Disorder of the Kidneys, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bladder Troubles, and Even the Hopeless Cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes.

A Trial Case of this Remarkable Remedy Mailed Free to Every Sufferer Sending Name and Address.

Dear Stra:—I am a passenger engineer on the H. d T. C. R. R. and have been for twenty years. I have suffered with Kidney and Liver trouble for fifteen years. Before I commenced to take your remedy I had to lay off, and was not able to turn in bed or get up in the morning, but since taking Alkayis have no suffered with my Kidneys or Rheumatism, nor have I



ost a day. Before taking your medicine I made ap plication to join insurance orders, but was rejected o account of Kidney trouble, but six months after takin I was examined again and passed O.K. I was examined again and passed O. K.

Chas, B. Brady.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause
Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the
Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive
Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery,
the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists
the piper methysticum, from the Ganges River, East
India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital curesin 50 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys,
and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous
Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the
disease. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell. Ind., writes that
in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney
and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering. His
bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to
twelve-times during the night. Hundreds of others,
including many ladies, give similar testimony. Many
ladies, including Mrs. Sarah Castle, of Poestenkili,
N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fegeley, of Lancaster, Ill., also
testify to its wonderful ourative powers in Kidney and
other disorders peculiar to womanhood. That you
may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for
yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free,
only asking that when cured yourself you will recom-

Delightful Scenes and Songs.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. Thrill me, O muse, with rapt, inspiring power.
That I may paint this pretty sylvan scene,
The gracious, gentle charm of skies serene,
Or limn the bow that crowns the passing
shower!

I would portray the beauty of the flower That smiles, with modest gaze, from plats of green. The humming-bird's soft, opalescent sheen, Or hang bird's flame, that builds in lofty

The merry, singing birds make glad the day-Yet, with their gayer songs list mino strains;
The cuckoo's plaint, the mourning dove's refrains,
In twilight glens, where shadows softly play,
How sweet your matins, happy, woodland

Rejoicing Earth appears in gay attire. Oddities in an Old Museum.

A prominent curio dealer of the East in an interview tells of some of the wonders of his collection. He has some very interesting articles, but nothing to compare with the oddities found in a catalogue of the Tradescant family, who were the most famous curio collectors of the seventeenth century. Here are a few items: "Easter eggs of the patriarchs of Jerusalem: two feathers of the phoenix tayle; claw of the bird roc, who, as authors report, is able to truss an elephant; a natural dragon above two inches long the Dodad, from the Isle of Mauritius, so big as not to be able to fly; the bustard, as big as a turkey, usually taken by greyhounds on Newmarket Heath; a cow's tail from Arabia; half a hazelnut, with seventy pieces of household stuff in it; a set of chess men in a peppercorn; landscapes, stories, trees and figures, cut in paper by some of the emperors; a trun-nion of Drake's ship."

Garden and Orchard.

Plow "shallow" in your orchard. Don't plant fruit trees on poor land. Wood ashes are good for a lawn, espe

cially on sandy soil. If selecting a fruit orchard spot, be sure that it is located high. Dig up around your trees and mix into the soil coal or wood ashes.

Heavy land should be well drained be fore an orchard is planted on it. Scrape the bark lice from your fruit trees and give the trunks a coat of white-

Make it a point to at least supply your own table with fruit from your garden. Mix brains with your soil; cultivate with judgment; harvest with care; and market with intelligence. Do you grow your fruit, reader, or do you buy it? If you buy it, we will ven-

ture to say that you don't have much. Grow plenty of unions and eat plenty of them. They are an excellent health pro-If soil is heavy plenty of coal ashes mixed with it will help the growth of rad-

ishes.-Western Plowman.

Clara-I don't think Grace cares very much for her husband. Jessie-Why? Clara-Well, he was detained at his of-

Humorous.

fice until eight o'clock one evening last week, and it never occurred to her that he might be killed or something .- Tit-Bits. Mosely Wragg-You've got some egg on yer whiskers.

Tuffold Knutt-I knowed I didn't seem ter be gittin' much uv that aig I ett day before yisterday, but I hadn't no idee what had become uv it.-Chicago Tribune. Mr. Hayseed (arriving at city hotel)-I s'pose I kin hear the rings for dinner, can't I?

Clerk-We have no gong. We have breakfast from six to eleven, dinner from twelve till six, supper from six to eleven Mr. Hayseed-Jehoshaphat! How am I to git time to see the city?-New York Weekly.

"Yes, dear children," said the teacher, "we must throw away our naughty faults. They are like wormy chestnuts. what do you do with a wormy chestnut when you find one? Jane may answer.' "Please ma'am, I give it to me little brother, Petie."-Cleveland Plain Dealer Mrs. Pressly-Mrs. Bingle says her husband has kissed her regularly every morning and every evening during the four teen years of their married life. Mr. Pressly-I have often wondered

what gave him that expression of settled melancholy.-Chicago News. "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Topkins, "you must not blame me for the way I played whist."

"It wasn't my fault that you didn't have trumps when I expected you to."

"I'm not blaming you."

"No. I was to blame." "Now, I didn't say that. But I was getting along so nicely in the game. I had learned all the rules by heart-neve trump your partner's ace, and when it doubt take the trick, and when the right bower is turned down make it next, and all the rest of them."

a mistake after fortifying yourself in that manner," he commented gently.
"I didn't make a mistake," she pro-

"I don't see how you could have made

"Then I don't see what the matter could have been." "I know. Only I scarcely like to tell you, because I know you will think it is superstitious and silly."

"Did somebody put a charm on us?" "I don't know whether it was done on purpose or not. But there wasn't any chance for us to have any luck. Just be fore we played the hand that decided the rubber I counted the cards. And do you know, Charley, dear," she said, dropping her voice to an impressive whisper, ' were exactly thirteen!"-Washington Star

The Hale Japan Plum Again.

The Rural New Yorker being the first paper to plant the Japan plums and to talk bout them from its own experience, is naturally desirous to keep its readers fully posted from time to time as to their comparative worth. The best of them are especially prized at the Rural Grounds, because they give us plums in spite of the devastating curculio and black knot, which may not be said of the European or American varieties, unless jarring every day during the early season be resorted to, and cutting out the knot as it appears. Our first knowledge regarding the Hale plum began during the year 1894, when Luther Burbank sent us a couple that we might judge of their appearance and quality. .It was designated as "J," afterwards old to J. H. Hale, of South Glastonb Conn., who introduced it as the Hale, Our remarks printed in The Rural New Yorker

-purple with a suspicion of yellow in parts." At the same time (Angust 10). Mr Rus

f September 1, 1894, were in part, as

follows: "The samples sent were nearly round with an obscure suture. The flesh

grows close about the little stem, leaving

no cavity. Its color is a medium crimson

flesh was exceedingly juicy, tender, mild sweet-scarcely sub-acid-and rich. Again quoting from The Rural New Yorker of eptember 1: "The flesh of the 'J' is about the same as that of the Wickson in color and quality, except that it is distinctly sub-acid, even more juicy and possibly not quite so rich. There is, too, an by farming and blacksmith work, doing acidity of the skin.'

During October of 1894, Mr. Burbank wrote to Mr. J. H. Hale as follows: "Two years ago, in a hedgerow of seedlings, 'J' was the most vigorous, most productive handsomest, most uniform and best flav-ored of any Japan plum I had ever seen No other Japan plum now known equal it in growth. The plums are richly mar-bled, dotted and striped with purple on light yellow ground. The trees are always loaded to the muzzle, and just in the righ place, so they hold and perfect more fruit than the Burbank, and I may say, perhaps more than any other fruit tree of any name or nature. No one who has ever tasted the fruit when ripe will say that any European plum is superior. I know of no other plum that will keep longer." Under date of December 16, Mr. J. H. Hale writes as follows: "In Ruralisms, page 850, I noted what you say in regard to the Hale plum; but it does not make clear what the peculiarities of this variety are upon your grounds."

Prof. Bailey, when here a few weeks ago, and Mr. S. D. Willard, of New York, stated before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, at its meeting at Amherst last week, that, of all Japan plums, the Hale was the best in quality.

The Hale plum at the Rural Grounds is a tree of immense vigor. What we have said of it have been notes of progress rather than any positive expression of opinion. To what peculiarities of climate or situation it may be due, we cannot say, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the color of the plums has been of a light green or one plum has shown any trace of cherry, pink or crimson.—Rural New Yorker.

Geese by the Million.

The greatest flight of wild geese known for years in the vicinity of St. Louis is For days past these harbingers of spring have been massing on the big prairies eastward in Illinois as far as the Okaw River, where they rest at night and spread out over the green fields to feed in the daytime. From the bluffs at Alton, on the east side, geese are seen in thousands. The farmers are up in arms, and the local hunters out with arms of all kinds, making fat bags of the big game birds.

Jim Doyle, the old-time hunter, came Sunday with geese galore. He says he simply got weary of shooting. "I was out in Illinois for several days, and I never saw anything like the big flocks of geese that came in while I was there," says Doyle. "I crossed the country from Mitchell Station to a point opposite the mouth of the Missouri and camped along the grain fields. I have hunted for years and years within twenty-five mile of St. Louis, but never saw anything like the number of geese here before. Saturday night, great flocks were on the wing as long as the moon shone. I went out to a grain field and killed nine after ten o'clock. In the early evening for a week past I have seen a continuous flight of geese going up the Mississippi and the Missouri, but Saturday night was a record

"I heard from people on the train I came in on and from hunters I met that miles of country are covered with honkers. So they for food that it takes a good deal of shooting to move the big mass of birds. I hear the same condition exists away up the Illinois River. I have geese, but this beats all for this locality at this time of year."-St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Ground vs. Unground Grain for Poultry.

An interesting experiment in feeding chicks and capons is reported in Bulletin No. 26 of the New York Experiment Station. The experiment was intended to show the difference, if any, in the feeding value of the whole and ground grain. Similar tests with laying hens have been made at this station before. Now the results with young stock cannot but be of interest both to the mushmakers, and to those who favor feeding whole grain. The latter method is, certainly, more economical of labor, but the question to be de cided is as to the greater profit, all! things considered.

In the experiments under consideration only ordinary foods were used, and the endeavor was made to have them of such character that there should be no pronounced difference in the chemical composition of the rations. The two lots of chicks, 22 in each, were fed for three months in the summer, after which the cockerels were caponized. The pullets were so few in number that the experi ments were not continued with them fo any length of time. They were hatched in incubators, raised in out-door brooder and were comparable in size. They were L. Brahma, Dark Brahma, Buff Cochin, Partridge Cochin, and Cochin-Game cross One lot received nothing but ground grain from the start, and the other whole or cracked grain. Both had skim milk freely. The lot having ground grain was fed dried blood, and the others fresh bone twice a week, and what dried blood they could be induced to eat. enough was eaten, however, to bring the amount of nitrogen in the whole-grain ration entirely up to that in the other. Each

lot was kept on a grass run. The grain mixture fed to the chicks consisted of two parts by weight of corn meal two parts of wheat bran, and one nart each of wheat middlings, old-process linseed meal, and ground oats. The whole grain fed was granulated oat meal, wheat cracked and whole cracked corn and barley. Those fed ground grain consumed more food, but made 8.9 pounds more gain in weight than those fed whole grain; each pound of the former cost 3.33 cents and each pound of the latter cost 3.76 cents. Those fed on ground grain averaged one pound in weight at six weeks of age, and those fed on whole grain, one pound in seven weeks. In the former lot, the average weight at 10 weeks of age was two pounds, and in the latter, 1.8 pound. The total cost of growing to twelve weeks of age, including batching and cost of eggs, oil for brooders, feed, etc. was 15.3 cents each for the lot fed on ground grain, and 15 cents for the lot fed on whole grain, but the average of the former was 2.9 pounds, and of the latter 2.6 pounds. This cost does not include labor, rent of buildings or losses There was no loss in either lot from disease, and the chicks and the capons from them remained in good health through

may not admit it, but a man never believes

girl who is visiting town talks about the "conservatory" at home, you can be pretty sure that her mother raises house

Boyhood of This Son of a Rhode Island

General Nathaniel Greene was the son of a Rhode Island Quaker and was born at the town of Potowomut June 6, 1742. Nathaniel's father supported his family one when there was no chance of profit



blacksmith and taught him the trade, but the boy was bright and ambitious and managed by much reading at night to learn a good deal about history, the law and mathematics. When he was 28, he set up a forge for himself at Coventry and was elected to the Rhode Island legislature. He, of course, was bitterly opposed to the English oppression of colonists, and when the war of the Revolution broke out, in spite of the protests of his family, who, like all Quakers, did not believe in fighting, he joined the army of Washington as commander of the 1,000 volunteers from Rhode Island. He was made brigadier-general and served with honor at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and Springfield. In 1780 he took command of the southern branch of the American forces, the battles of the Cowpens, Guilford, Courthouse Eutaw Springs freeing the extreme south of the British. He died from sunstroke at his estate in Savannah on June 19,

The Orchard.

Blow softly, winds, above the mead And through the fruiting orchard twhere brooklets to the river lead, And rivers to the restless seas. Blow softly when the mountain crest Mist bathed lifts up its head at no For earth with richest glory blest Rejoices in the calm of June.

Prune in June if not done in late winter cut will heal over better this month than any other. Almost the only way to control the apple naggot is to pick up the droppings and

destroy them. Don't kill every bug found in the orchard; many are the farmer's best friends. Be sure they are injurious: then go ahead. Every fruit grower should have some specialty for a leader, and also a number of auxiliary crops to protect against danger of total failure any one year.

The Acme harrow is right for cultivating an orchard, because the blades slide over the roots without disturbing them. A subscriber writes that he prevents fire blight in the pear by sowing from a pint to a quart of salt under a tree. Try it; but if blight does strike your trees, cut all the blighted part off and burn it. The fruit grower must attend to business. He can not at the same time be a hanker, grocer or dry goods merchant, Per-

sonal experience is needed. If the pear orchard is infested with Psylla, be ready to give the young nymphs a thorough spraying with kerosene emulsion as soon as they emerge from the egg, and follow this up with another spraying week or two later.

Spray, if you do not want your pears to crack, your quince and pear trees to lose their leaves in late summer, your apples to be wormy. Use Bordeaux mixture, Our advertisers (April and May numbers) will supply you with sprayers and tell you all about spraying.—Farm Journal.

Meanest Man in Illinois.

The meanest man in Illinois lives at Centralia. He put a large porcelain egg in the nest of an ambitious hen, and found that the eggs she had afterward laid were increased in size; then he put a goose egg in the nest, and the aforesaid hen laid an egg just as large. He was so well pleased with the scheme that he put a whitewashed football in the nest and waited results. When he went the next time to search for eggs he found one as hig as the football, but no hen in sight; securing egg, he saw engraved in it by hen photography these words. "I'm no estrich but I have done my best." Later he found the hen inside the egg.—Enfield Clarion.

All Right as She Is.

"Would I were a bird!" warbled the lady from Chicago. "I can see no reason for her having such a wish," commented the lady from New York; "she is in the habit of marry ing every spring, anyway."-Indianapolis

When People Cease to Grow.

Dr. W. W. Hastings, summarizing ob servations made in this country and Europe, says that the regular growth of children continues from 2 up to 16 years From 16 to 17 growth is usually retarded. A man does not fully attain his growth until after the age of 25, and athletic ex ercise extends the period of growth to 30 venrs. Between the ages of 50 and 60 the size of the human body diminishes Deprivation of food and hard work inter fere with bodily growth .- Youth's com panion.

A Swift-Coming Star.

Professor Campbell of the Lick Observatory has discovered that the star Eta Cephei is approaching the earth at the rate of 165,000 miles in an hour. Bu even with that speed it would require 18,000 years for the flying star to cross the gap which separates the earth from the nearest star in the heavens, Alpha Centauri. The distance of Eta Cephei is not known, but it is much greater than that of Alpha Centauri.-Youth's Com-

An Awful Sufferer.

An Awful Sufferer.

If there is any disease which is awful in its effects upon the sufferer, that disease is Asthma. Suffocating, gasping for air, and sitting up perhaps for weeks in an agony of despair, weary, worn and helpiess, such is the life of one who is afflicted with Asthma. An explorer on the Congo River, in Darkest Africa, recently discovered the wonderful Kola Plant, which has proved an unfailing cure for Asthma, Hay Fever, and allied spasmodic diseases. And now all over Europe physicians are endorsing and prescribing the Kola Plant as the only sure constitutional cure for these diseases. There are seven thousand recorded cures within three months. So sure are the importers of Kola of the fact that it cannot fail to cure, that they are sending out large trial cases free, to any sufferer from Asthma or Hay-fever who makes the request. For the benefit of our readers who may be afflicted, we cheerfully give the address of the Importing Company, who have given this boon to humanity. Address Kola Importing Co., 1162 Broadway, New York, and they will send you a Large Trial Case free, by mail, and prepaid. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

bank sent us a specimen or so of the Wickson, which he then regarded as among the best of the Japan plums. The Boyhood of This Son of a Rhode Island WON'T CURE CONSUMPTION The Slocum System is Needed.

A Curative Medicinal Treatment Founded on Modern Scientific Truths is More Potent Than Air Alone.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LUNG WEAKNESS

the most highly favored sections of this ountry, where the climate is healthy and invigorating, with a dry and tonic atmosphere, will look about them, they will see greater or less number of their friends and neighbors dving of consumption, while many others have already been carried off by that dread malady.

These deaths have occurred from time to time amid the refreshing prairie for it. breezes of summer; in the fair and mellow days of autumn, and also in the dry and sunny seasons of a southern winter. Such deaths amid such favorable surroundings afford positive and convincing proof that climate alone will not cure consumption; that neither pine-laden breezes nor bracing mountain air will restore weak lungs or build up a constitution that is being undermined and broken down by the insidious germs of a fatal disease. But, on the other hand, many thousands of testimonials from grateful people all over this country, who have been

cured by the Dr. Slocum System of Treatment, and are to-day in the enjoyment of perfectly restored health and strength, afford the most convincing evidence that this treatment, aided by favorable climatic conditions and surroundings, is a positive cure for Consumption and all other chronic diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Therefore, those who go to the moun-

as well as those who already reside in such favored localities should not fail to take the Dr. Slocum System of Treatment if they wish to derive the full benefits of favorable climatic conditions and scientific medication. The Dr. Slocum System of Treatment

consisting of Four Preparations) is both medicine and food. The medicines used in it allay the cough and lung irritation. heal the soreness and subdue the pains in the throat, overcome shortness of breath, improve the appetite and diges tion, and bring comfort, rest and refreshing sleep, while its food properties are building up the constitution, enriching the blood and infusing the sufferer with new life and vigor. No single remedy will accomplish all

this, but the Four Remedies embodied in the Dr. Slocum System of Treatment will. More than a quarter of a century has been devoted to perfecting this System of Treatment; every indication, every symptom in Consumption and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, has been carefully studied in the development of this Treatment, therefore those who take it and give it a fair trial, certainly avail

If those of our readers who reside in | themselves of all that modern science and skill have to offer for the cure of Co sumption and all forms of wasting di

Dr. Slocum's faith in the efficacy of ! System of Treatment is so strong, and h interest in the welfare of humanity great, that he will cheerfully send his co plete System of Treatment (Four Prepr rations) FREE to all sufferers who a



ing of Four Preparations, Formula of Dr. Slocum Write The Doctor.

Simply write, giving your full name ostoffice and express address, to Dr. A. Slocum, Laboratories, 96 and 98 P Street, New York City, stating that v read this article in GREEN'S FRUI GROWER, when the FOUR FREE PREPARATIONS will be sent you, to gether with free advice adapted to you

The Firm of Grin and Barrett.

No financial throe volcanic Ever yet was known to scare it; Never yet was any panic Scared the firm of Grin and Barrett. From the flurry and the fluster,
From the ruin and the crashes,
They arise in brighter luster,
Like the phoemix from his ashes.
When the banks and corporations
Quake with fear they do not share it;
Smiling through all perturbations
Goes the firm of Grin and Barrett,
Grin and Barrett,
Who can scare it?
Scare the firm of Grin and Barrett? rom the flurry and

When the other firms show dizziness,
Here's a house that does not share it.
Wouldn't you like to join the business,
Join the firm of Grin and Barrett?
Give your strength that does not murmur,
And your nerve that does not falter,
And you've joined a house that's firmer
Than the old rock of Gibraltar.

Than the old rock of Gibraltar.
They have won a great prosperity;
Why not join the firm and share it?
Step, young fellow, with celerity;
Join the firm of Grin and Barrett.
Grin and Barrett.
Who can scare it?
Scare the firm of Grin and Barrett?
—Sam Walter Foss, in Christian Endeavor World.

Its Financial System.

Stranger (from the East)-Is there any imit to the amount which your city can borrow? Citizen (of boom town)-Gosh, yes. We have to quit when the fellers that's got money won't lend us no more.-Chicago

Reflections of a Bachelor.

To be fascinating sin must be feming Without her foibles woman would be bout as interesting as man is not. Most times the lion's den has purring kittens in it, but the fool Daniels get clawed just the same.

It is early morning pillow reflections that make a man wonder why his judgment goes all to pieces sometimes A man's idea of an exciting summer day is a seaside piazza, a mint julep and a woman whose lips speak innocence while her eyes look deviltry.-New York Press.

Scientific Notes.

-The plan of Herr Carl Wagener for avoiding smoke consists in the use of pulverized coal and a special feeder which sifts the dust over the entire fire, causing it to be at once inflamed without smoke and with very little ash. This also effects a considerable saving of fuel, and opens a way for utilizing the waste coaldust of mines and storage places. -The number of banks in 1797 was 25: in 1897, 9,457. The capital in 1797 was

\$19,200,000; in 1897, \$1,027,493,653, bank circulation in 1797 was \$10,000,000: in 1897, \$198,920,670. The deposits in the First Bank of the United States in 1809, the earliest dates at which reports stacks of gold and silver coin. I of bank deposits are obtainable, amounted to \$8,500,000; the individual deposits reported by the 9,457 banks in 1897 amounted to \$5,193,755,807, of which \$1,939,376,035 were classed as savings deposits.

-A new coating which is said to successfully protect posts and other timber surrounded by earth from rotting, is Take given by the Baugewerkszeitung. resin, 50 parts; finely crushed chalk, 40 place I heard an old gambler parts; fine white sharp sand, 500 parts; linseed oil, 4 parts; native red oxide, 1 part and sulphuric acid, 1 part. First heat the resin, the chalk, the sand, linseed oil in an iron kettle, then add the oxide and the sulphuric acid with future. So I quit the gambling then and caution, mix everything carefully and there, and kept my resolution.

paint the wood with the hot mass, using a strong brush. If the mixture is no liquid enough, it is diluted with a little forms an extremely hard varnish, which allows no moisture to enter.

Tales That are Told.

A loke is told at the expense of Por Gilvin, who, besides being a peniter official, is one of the promin of the First Baptist Church in Jeffer City, Mo. When the big batch of pris ers was received the other day, Mr. G vin. in pursuance of his duties as one the prison officers, was recording the r ligious beliefs of the convicts, a large pr portion of whom announced themselves Baptists. Finally one was reached wh said that he did not know that he had an religious belief at all. "But," he added "you can put me down as Baptist, the same as the others."

A curious relic connected with the clo and chimes of High Wycombe par church, England, has been unearth among some rubbish in the stable of t vicarage, where it must have lain for quit century. It is a portion of the oon-dial clock which once figured in steeple. The face is of wood, and the meter measures thirty-four inches. It h raised rim all round, on which still main traces of the gilding which bellished it. One-half of the moon is low, and the other half black, to repre the illuminated and dark hemispher the orb respectively. The cogged wh and the upright connecting iron rod w regulated the revolutions are still in p tion, and the manner in which the phi succeeded each other is plain. Even n by turning one of the lower wheels, t

The story is told of General Willis Ludlow, now military governor of I troit some years ago, in charge of river a harbor work, he was visited by a contr or who wanted to do some gover work. With his visiting card by way further introduction the contractor down on the table a crisp \$50 bill. low made no sign as to whether noticed this or not, but saying better smoke while talking drew f cigars and gave the contractor them. Then, turning to the table a seeing a match, he took the \$50 twisted it into a lighter, set it aflan the open grate fire and lit his cigar slowly and carefully. Then he hand

noon can be caused to revolve.

burning stump of the bill to the con Senator Stewart, of Nevada, tells following story of his only experience gambler: "My first and only experi was in San Francisco in the spri 1850. I was a youngster, and ha dered into a resort called the El De at which all sorts of games were ress, and on the tables were piled as a green youth would, and was at to a roulette wheel. A miner was \$100 at every turn, and luck see come his way. I didn't have much but concluded I'd take a chance, and ed in with a silver quarter, every bet of the miner. I ran this piece up to \$25, and though elated my fortune, obeyed the promptings o dence and quit. As I went out sucker will be back inside of an h lose it all.' That remark, for all know, had a great influence on my for I not only resolved not to go never to fight any game of chance

they must upwards who would keep a VOL. XIX.

OUR HEALTH DEPA

An Influenza

I am an expert in influ edge being derived corpor had it several times. H go to bed; test your temp as it is above the normal about two days), take slo day a couple of salicin grains each. When the omes normal feed up, s If there is sore thro The odds are that there plications. In about five d disappears, leaving the par a rag. This weakness ha ontinuing to feed up, a tonic, such as quinine, car avoid all chance of catchi don Truth.

White or Brow

Dr. Andrew Wilson rem rated London News: "I oft-debated question of the of white and brown bread brought to notice by the emoir on the subject Brunton and Dr. Tunnicli "These gentlemen hav esearches into the bread have come to the conclus whole, white bread is more the brown variety. The merits, of course. It tend torpidity of the digestive s often occurs in persons of s and supplies also minera cially phosphate of limebuilding. But the white plies mineral items, and as said to afford a larger pr important food than the b "The great point our is stress on, however, is the judging the value of a food ical rather than by a pure

tion of this or that nutrin another thing to assert easily assimilated, or, in ot ts nutrients can be easily body for the ultimate purp ment. White bread over in this latter respect, and content to know that in th we have a typical encugh r the staff of life."-Medical s Alcohol Nouris The opinion has long be

terion. It is one thing t food shows under analysis

particularly by the advocastinence from spirituous liq hol contained absolutely no stimulant, and that the re use more than overbalance communicated to vital ener in this theory and ascerta of alcohol, if any, which t tem could profitably utilize fessor W. O. Atwater, of versity, at Middletown, Methodist institution, has elaborate and, apparently, periments. In a general wa that a man can use about half ounces of pure alcohol is, that that amount of alco ized precisely as an equiva sugar, starch or other food

water administered about to ounces of alcohol with either fee. It was taken with an of meat, bread, butter, m The following are given as First. The alcohol was burned as completely as h any other food. Second. In the oxidation tential energy of the alcol formed into heat and muscu other words, the body made of the energy of the alcoho

In one of his experiments

sugar, starch and other ord. Third. The alcohol prote rial of the body from consu-effectively as the correspon of sugar and starch. Th whether the body was at reit held its own just as well as with the other.

Conducted as these expe under auspices not favorab indulgence, they must be acc onstrating a state of facts the opinion hitherto accepte probable that these conclu fessor Atwater will be ant other investigations may put on the question.

Treatment of We

The antiseptic treatment of sted the old-fashioned Wounds that formerly gav months yield to the present many weeks, or days even stances. It is astonishing, he ow few horse-owners have fact. There are many who the old track, even to the u burnt feathers, as well as and oils, warranted to heal e which in reality generall wounds incurable.

The mode of treatment toows: When an ordinary is deeds attention the first thir have the parts washed clea water, making sure the buck re also clean. While this have the druggist prepare he bichloride of mercury, on housand of water. Soak otton in some of this solu ome of it with the sponge round. A spray is better lave the edges of the wound ther by pins of proper size se the fine wire nails if you f then the pins are inserted la ether as you do your boot. soaked cotton over the w ot disturb it for two or thre spray or sponge with